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DAILY FLIGHTS
Elath AIRWAYS

Furs
The Name of Authority in Furs
J. Wolf
4 King George Ave., Jerusalem. Tel. 3489

Column One
By David Courtney

BEFORE all the last congress of the Soviet Union's Communist Party said this, the Communist empire has grown from fewer than 200 million people to more than 800 million people. The Soviet Union itself, agriculturally backward and underdeveloped industrially thirty years ago, had become a formidable producer of foodstuffs, machinery and commodities by the time the Germans began their offensive against its territory. The enemy ruthlessly destroyed where it could and the Soviet scorched-earth policy added enormously to the destruction. The effects of the first post-war five-year plan—stated to have been finished ahead of time — have brought about an amazing industrial and agricultural recovery with the result that the new five-year plan, now being debated at the Moscow congress, is able to promise an output of 270m. tons of coal a year, nearly 70m. tons of crude petroleum, and about 45m. tons of crude steel.

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IT is not much use ignoring or trying facts or attempting to knock them down with the Voice of America. For military purposes it may be necessary to build up a system of collective security good enough to give the Russians pause if they should have dreams of territorial conquest. But if the rest of the world is not to remain forever dependent commercially on the U.S., to the ultimate disadvantage of the U.S. itself, it will need to start competing with Russia not merely in arms and man-power but also in industry and agriculture. There is good sense in the comment of the London "Times": "Western peoples cannot afford to lay their proper share on the contemporary peacetime gains of Russia and abroad."

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IT is clear that Soviet industrial development is intended not to take in associated countries but to create a vast productive empire. An article entitled "The Master Plan for Broadening the Economic Co-ordination Between the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies" appeared recently in the Hungarian newspaper "Szabad Nep." It explains the part to be played by the new Soviet five-year plan in the development of the People's Democracies, including the provision of basic materials such as iron ore, chrome ore, cotton, non-ferrous items of machine equipment, whole industrial units, factories, electric power stations and even complete complex installations for mines, oilfields and the like. A complicated scheme of co-ordination between the Soviet plan and the economy of Czechoslovakia has been announced from Prague. It includes the pooling of industrial experience and scientific research, and the common use of technicians.

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IT remains a fact that the U.S. is still far ahead of the Soviet Union in technique and production, but it also remains a fact that the Soviet rate of progress has been alarming and is likely to be still more alarming now that the two Communist powers — Russia and China — control the greater part of the Eurasian land mass and its vast material resources, which they can get at without once having to cross an ocean or ask by your leave at any unsympathetic frontier. Against these present facts and future probabilities, Western abhorrence of Communism and Western fear of Communist military aggression are not enough. War itself would probably not be enough. Muddling on as an alternative to the "atomic slugging-match" is certainly not enough. Somehow, the West, still on our side, and the British Commonwealth, must build and expand basic industry at least as fast as the Communist countries. The problem is becoming much too serious to be left to epithets.

Tel Aviv, October 10.

B.G. Makes Bid To Progressives

Jerusalem POST Bureau

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—The Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben Gurion, called upon the Progressive Party tonight to join the Government when he addressed the Party Executive in the Keren Kayemet building here. It was later announced that the Political Committee of the Party would draft its terms for joining the coalition, and these will be submitted to the Executive for approval. Meanwhile, further meetings between Party representatives and Mr. Ben Gurion are expected.

The Prime Minister listed six basic principles for a united programme:

- Ingathering of the Exiles
- The consolidation of democracy in the State and its strengthening against forces attempting to destroy it
- A foreign policy dictated by the needs for security and integration
- Cooperation in religious and spiritual matters for the integration of immigrants
- A social regime in which different sectors will welcome the economic achievements of the other sides
- Educating by all positions of the population to an appreciation of their finest qualities.

There was no great gap between these basic principles and the policies of the Progressive Party, he said. They could come to terms on implementation. In a political set-up such as existed here, he argued, there can be no constructive opposition but only a constructive government.

A discussion ensued in which members of the Executive criticized economic policy, favouritism in the administration, the educational system, and proposed administrative reforms. The Mapai attitude toward the non-labour public was also criticized.

Mr. Moshe Kol, who presided at the meeting, explained why the party had voted unanimously last year to stay out of the coalition. Mr. Ben Gurion said he still wanted a broad coalition, but not at any price and not with groups representing vested interests.

Goldmann Returns

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday (ITIM). — Dr. Nahum Goldmann, chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, returned here shortly before midnight by Air France from two days in Bonn. He told correspondents that the Bundesrat, which is to begin acting on the ratification of the Reparations Agreement next week, is expected to spend six weeks in the process.

Dr. Goldmann said he talked for three quarters of an hour with Chancellor Adenauer. He also met Finance Minister Schaeffer and Foreign Minister Hallstein.

He said that Mr. J. Robinson, legal adviser to the reparations delegation, and other Jewish experts are to assist in preparing a new Government restitution law. Dr. Goldmann said he had received no threatening letters and that he is to see the Prime Minister tomorrow morning. He is expected to remain in Israel for two months.

Unified U.S. Zionist Body Proposed

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Prime Minister Ben Gurion disclosed tonight that he had proposed the establishment of an overall Zionist organization embracing all the Zionist organizations in America, which would undertake political activities, financial aid, pioneering work and Hebrew education.

He told the Progressive Party Executive that he had discussed his proposals with Rabbi Irving Miller, president of the Z.O.A., and that he would also discuss it with Dr. Nahum Goldmann, chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive.

Steps to Strengthen Coalition

By Moshe Brilliant
Parliamentary Correspondent

The question as to whether Premier David Ben Gurion would influence the Progressive Party to reverse last year's decision against entering the coalition without the General Zionists remained unanswered last night. The unprecedented meeting at which the leader of one party addressed the Executive of another was a free exchange of views, and the real negotiations will only come later.

Of the six basic principles governing membership in a coalition as listed by the Prime Minister, the crucial one appears to be that the labour and private economic sectors must tolerate each other. The Progressives whose Oved Zionl faction are members of the Histadrut are obviously acceptable. Mr. Ben Gurion has made it clear that the General Zionists were disqualified on this count.

The Prime Minister also indicated that he would be willing to amend the Progressives' Constitution and of opposition to Basic Element strength. It is, of course, too early to discuss the distribution of portfolios as long as there has been no decision in principle to return to the Government, but one Party leader said privately that there was no question of joining the Government if it would mean only the return of Mr. Pinhas Rosen to the Cabinet as Justice Minister. The Progressives would insist upon being given an opportunity to influence economic policy.

Three Courses

The approach to the Progressives is one of the three courses of action by the coalition to safeguard its majority in the Knesset following the defection of Agudat Yisrael and Poalei Agudat Yisrael.

The negotiations with La'Ahdut Ha'Avodah will be resumed on Sunday when Mrs.

(Continued on P. 3 Col. 7)

Agreement Reached with Z.O.A. On Private Investment Here

Jerusalem POST Staff

TEL AVIV, Thursday (Itim). — Rabbi Irving Miller, President of the Zionist Organization of America, said at a press conference today that he has reached agreement with Prime Minister Ben Gurion on a Z.O.A. programme for the mobilization of private investment in basic industries here. The basis of the Z.O.A. approach, he said, was that it was preferable that $2m. be raised through investments by 1,000 Jews giving $2,000 each than by two people investing $1m. each. A number of persons who have not already invested were interested in this approach, Rabbi Miller said, and he pinned high hopes on it.

The Z.O.A. would also promote relations between businessmen and trade organizations in Israel and America to promote industrial development here through credit, the supply of raw materials and equipment and technical training.

Regarding the talks with Mr. Ben Gurion on relations between the State and the Zionist Movement, Rabbi Miller said that the Prime Minister had made some proposals which would be transmitted to the Z.O.A. Executive. The visitor said that Mr. Ben Gurion had promised to put the authority of the State behind the Zionist Movement. The talks between Rabbi Miller and Mr. Ben Gurion will be resumed tomorrow at the Sharon Hotel in Herzlia.

Rabbi Miller told correspondents today that the two had touched only indirectly upon broadening of the coalition since he acknowledged that only citizens of Israel could act on internal Israel affairs. He said that decisions about the mode of life here were a matter for the people of Israel, but Zionists abroad had the right to voice opinions and to criticize.

Rabbi Miller visited Hadera in the afternoon where he saw the Alliance Tyre factory and in the evening he spoke of Haifa at an overflow General Zionist gathering, where he was greeted by Mr. Israel Rokach, Mr. Yosef Sapir and Mr. Eliezer Peri.

Rabbi Miller is to spend the Sabbath — Shabbat Vayak — in Jerusalem where he will stay at the Eden Hotel.

DAMASCUS RADIO WARNS MILLER

"Rabbi Irving Miller, two days and the first day the last U.S. Jew who has been illtreated and insulted by those two Mr. Ben Gurion and the Middle Eastern communities said yesterday.

"Ask Rabbi Abba what Silver how Ben Gurion placed him in coventry and persecuted him.

"Ask President Weizmann how Ben Gurion has kept him isolated, how he was irritated until he almost lost his sight.

"Ben Gurion is the Enemy No. 1 of every Jew today."

The commentary ended not to "special hatred for Israeli guests from Poland."

France Spurns US Assistance Offer As Inadequate

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — The French Government has refused to accept a U.S. memorandum on future conditions for the granting of American aid to France, it was learned here today.

The U.S. Ambassador passed to Premier Antoine Pinay on Monday a letter which, in reply to M. Pinay's earlier request, said how much American aid of all kinds would be available for France in the 12 months ending next July.

The amount to be granted to France was about $550m. It was learned from usually reliable sources. This was substantially less than the French Government considered necessary if it was to maintain its full armament programme within the Atlantic pact framework.

Diplomatic Rebuff

The diplomatic gesture administered by France to the U.S. in withdrawing its part-year relations between the two countries. When on Monday M. Pinay refused to accept the memorandum he was reported to have told Mr. Dunn, "I am prepared to forget that this note was ever addressed to us."

News of the incident caused something like a sensation in diplomatic circles here. The basic facts were not disputed by American Embassy officials.

According to quarters close to the French Government the memorandum expressed criticism of the whole of French policy within the framework of NATO and European unity moves.

Tension in Franco-U.S. relations was reported in Paris already yesterday following France's "hands off Tunisia" warning to the U.N. after Tuesday's Cabinet meeting.

U.S. Ambassador James Dunn saw Prime Minister Pinay, Foreign Minister Schuman and Defence Minister Pleven yesterday, when Tunisia was among questions discussed.

Opposition to U.N. Move

The sharpness of France's attitude towards any U.N. action was believed to have been provoked to some degree by a message from the U.S. Government delivered here on Monday. It was said to have dealt with economic and rearmament questions.

No official information on the contents of the U.S. message was available last night but after a meeting between M. Pinay and a group of conservative deputies today it was said the note had left an unfavourable impression on members of the French Cabinet.

When he saw the French Ministers yesterday Mr. Dunn was officially informed of the attitude the French Cabinet had decided to take at the U.N. If the Assembly voted to place the North Africans question on its agenda.

U.S. Upholds Kennan In Note to Moscow

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — The U.S. told the Soviet Union yesterday that Mr. George Kennan, recently declared unacceptable as Ambassador by the Soviet Government, was right in his criticism of restrictions imposed on Americans in Moscow.

The U.S. charged that the Soviet Government "greatly violates the traditions and customs in international intercourse developed over generations," and rejected as invalid the Russian reasons for forcing Mr. Kennan out.

Lebanese Premier Gets Wide Powers

In a last minute shift, behind the scenes, the Lebanese Parliament by a large majority granted Premier Fuad Shehab's new Cabinet a vote of confidence in Beirut yesterday morning, ANA reported.

Premier Shehab promised to carry out a six-point programme of complete reorganization on condition that he be granted jurisdiction to enforce laws during six months without prior House approval. The Upper House is to meet and decide whether to approve his policy today.

The most important reform contemplated by the Cabinet, to be introduced shortly, was an amendment of the electoral law.

S. Koreans Retake Strategic Height

TOKYO, Thursday (Reuter).—South Koreans today recaptured the crest of "White Horse" hill after savage hand-to-hand fighting, according to frontline reports. The hill has become the focal point of a three-day Communist drive north of Seoul.

South Koreans fought their way to the top after being driven off during the night by Chinese "human sea" onslaughts.

Dead and wounded of both sides littered the slopes, crest and approaches to the central front hill. As the infantry crept forward again Allied fighter-bombers lashed Chinese rear positions. The Communists were reported to have committed a second division after losing most of a first in four days of attacks against French and U.S. troops held firm today on gently Arrowhead Ridge against heavy attacks. On the central front east of Kumsong a Communist infantry attack with tanks was thrown back.

Captured by the Chinese of White Russian troops to whom the vital U.N. railway supply line within Communist artillery range and probably mean adjustments in the U.N. line.

The U.S. Superfortresses supported by over 100 fighter-bombers attacked targets in northeast Korea all day today. The Communist supply centre of Chongjin, about 40 kilometres north of the port of Wonsan, was the main objective. Air force and navy announcements said marshalling yards, bridges and railway lines were shattered or left burning.

Death Toll in Harrow Train Crash Nears 100

HARROW, Thursday (Reuter). — The death roll in Britain's second biggest rail disaster of all time crept towards 100 tonight as rescue gangs brought out more bodies from the wreckage.

Three trains piled up here on the western outskirts of London yesterday.

Late today police gave official figures as 90 dead and 90 seriously injured. But even as this count was being taken rescuers, white with fatigue and tragedy, were discovering more remains. By sunset 15 bodies had been removed today from carriages which could not be reached yesterday because they were crushed under tons of twisted maghinery.

Underground German Army Group Said Trained By U.S.

WIESBADEN, Thursday (Reuter). — Most West German newspapers today splashed over their front pages a State Prime Minister's disclosure on an underground organization of German ex-officers alleged to have been trained and financed by the U.S. authorities. The independent "Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung" said the disclosure had "shaken the public."

Socialist Premier of Hesse August Zinn alleged in the State Parliament here yesterday the organization had been backed by the U.S. High Commission and a certain branch of the U. Army as a guerrilla group to operate behind Soviet lines if Soviet troops overran West Germany. Americans had been supervising the training of about 150 ex-officers of the German Army, Air Force and Waffen SS, in the Oderland mountains, south of Frankfurt, he claimed.

Zinn said that this organization, probably on its own accord, had also formed a counter-intelligence branch with the task of blacklisting West Germans they considered likely to aid Communist invaders. These people were to have been "put out of action" in case of war — if necessary by shooting them, Zinn said.

Socialists and Communists

He added that the black-lists "secretly" containing only 15 sheets with names of Communists against 30 with names of genuine anti-fascists.

Zinn declared the U.S. High Commission and the U.S. Army had admitted to him that they had established the organization as a prospective partisan group in case of war. But they had denied emphatically that they were anything of an counter-intelligence branch, or political organization, Zinn said. They told him they had decided last May to wind up the organization, a process which should have been finished by last month.

The U.S. High Commission in Bonn issued a statement that it would not "add to the case of Zinn's speech" by discussing the High Commission had assured the German authorities that the U.S. authorities had been unaware of the "illegal and internal political activities of elements of the organization, that was U.S. official was in contact in them, and that such acts were unanimously condemned."

AFTER MIDNIGHT

A treaty of friendship between Turkey and Yemen was signed at the Turkish Embassy in Cairo — the first treaty of its kind between the two countries.

Israel Will Release £1m. To Palestine Refugees

Iran Foreign Minister Quits

TEHERAN, Thursday (Reuter). — Foreign Minister Hussein Navab resigned today, declaring that he could not work under present conditions, according to a report in tonight's "Ettalaat," an evening paper.

It added Premier Mohammad Mossadegh accepted the resignation.

Informed circles said Mossadegh would carry out his earlier threat to cut off diplomatic relations with Britain if no reply was received to Persia's latest note in the oil dispute by Thursday next.

A Foreign Office spokesman said in London today Anglo-American consultations have begun in Washington and London on the latest Persian note on the oil dispute.

U.S. RECEIVES NOTE

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — In a note delivered to America yesterday Persian Premier Mossadegh said, "The Persian Government and nation have every day been faced with new social and economic difficulties arising from the economic blockade set up by Her Britannic Majesty's Government.

"It is not necessary to explain that during the last year and a half the Persian Government and nation have suffered huge losses as a result of procrastination and exchanges of notes and correspondence in such a way that no fair-minded and unbiased individual would hold the Persian Government and nation responsible for any sinister consequence and unfortunate development which may result from the maintenance of this policy."

VIGIER RETURNS HERE

LYDDA AIRPORT Thursday. — M. Henri Vigier, Adviser on Palestine Armistice Agreements, returned by Air France after a one year absence. He was met by General William E. Riley, U.N. Chief of Staff.

Prepared to Return Valuables

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday. — The Israel Government has agreed to release £1m. of funds belonging to former Arab residents of Palestine, it was announced here today. The news was given in a report of the Palestine Conciliation Commission which stated the Israel move was "an important step towards the settlement of the differences existing between Israel and her neighbours."

The funds, calculated on the basis of one Israel pound to £1, will be released through Barclay's Bank in London, the report said. It also stated this sum was to be a "first payment" and that precedence would be given to the holders of small private accounts "who were in particular distress."

Most of the accounts, the P.C.C. report stated, do not exceed £100. It was anticipated the first instalment of £1m. would allow the release of the great majority of the accounts within two months of the beginning of the banking operation.

The first payment is being made by Israel unconditionally, without any obligation on the part of Arab states to release frozen Jewish accounts or to remove economic blocks.

Agreement was reached after repeated talks between the P.C.C. and the Israel Government represented by Mr. Gideon Raphael. The talks began in May after Mr. Eli Palmer, the U.S. member of the Commission, turned to Mr. Abba Eban in this matter.

The Israel Government also informed the commission it was prepared to release securities and other valuables belonging to refugees and held in safe deposit boxes.

Conversations between Israel experts and officials of Barclay's Bank were due to begin on October 20. An economic expert from the U.N. Secretariat would be present.

The P.C.C. also reported that its land specialist had been in close touch with the Israel authorities with a view to establishing a scheme of compensation for Palestine Arab land holdings. The specialist had also held numerous talks with representatives of the refugees and of Arab leaders.

The report said the Commission had decided that the work of assessing these potential claims should be started without delay. The first step in this task would be to evaluate individual Arab holdings by examining land registers of the former British administration. Microfilm copies of these registers had been supplied by the British Government.

The specialist was returning to New York to set up machinery for processing these documents.

The P.C.C. added that in its negotiations the Israel Government had on several occasions emphasized its desire to make a practical contribution towards alleviating the losses of the Arab refugees and the advance of peaceful relations between Israel and the Arab countries. (*Reuter, INA*)

Britain May Free £15m. to Egypt

Jerusalem POST Staff

Britain has announced her readiness to alleviate Egypt's sterling crisis by releasing £15m. of the latter's blocked account, Britain's position was revealed by British Ambassador Sir Ralph Stevenson during his meeting yesterday with Prime Minister Mohammed Nagib, Cairo Radio announced last night.

The Sudanese question was also discussed and Sir Ralph will meet Nagib again next week, the report said.

Sixteen political parties complied with Premier Mohammed Nagib's party law before last night's deadline and registered themselves as willing to reorganize and purge corruption in their ranks.

The applications are to be studied by Interior Minister Suleiman Hafez, who must rule on them within a month. Should Hafez object to any party the case goes to the State Council, highest judicial body in the country.

Meanwhile, two of the largest parties, the Wafd and the new National Party formed by Minister of Propaganda Farhi Radwan, yesterday decided to admit women as members.

General Mohammed Nagib's brother, Ali Nagib, has been appointed Minister to Damascus and will leave for his new post today or tomorrow, Cairo Radio announced.

Cairo's Need of British Arms May Lead to Political Accord

By George Lichtheim, POST Correspondent

LONDON, Thursday. — Cairo's reimposition of import licences is regarded here as a measure to conserve sterling funds sufficient to purchase whatever military equipment Britain may make available. This unofficial interpretation has been strengthened by the outcome of last week's Anglo-Egyptian financial talks in Cairo.

Recent talks have been largely concerned with the resumption of the flow of arms, it is now frankly admitted here. What is not yet admitted is that the latest Egyptian request to release sterling was likewise related to General Nagib's recent public appeal for "token arms shipments." It is believed Nagib is anxious to have funds available for whatever equipment Britain is willing to sell.

£10m. for Weapons

When British supplies were temporarily discontinued in September, 1951, the Egyptian treasury had earmarked £10m. for jet planes and other modern weapons. It kept this credit open although the fact was not disclosed publicly. By this summer, however, Egypt had only £5m. free sterling left against the normal balance of £40m. anticipated when the long-term sterling agreement was signed in July, 1951.

At this point Gen. Nagib apparently ordered El Emary, who was largely responsible for last year's sterling agreement, to reimpose sweeping import controls with the double object of conserving sterling and inducing Whitehall to relent.

Using Germany

It is believed here that Cairo is speculating on British fears of losing a market for machinery to Germany, who is beginning a strong competitor in heavy engineering. But it is doubtful whether Germany can buy enough Egyptian cotton to pay for such equipment.

One fact emerging prominently is that secrecy has been imposed by Egypt, whose sterling shortage is admittedly more acute than the dollar shortage. Cairo's determination to preserve the £60m. worth of gold and dollar reserve built up during the past two years explains why the sterling pressure arising from the country's adverse payments balance has fallen on the free sterling reserves.

Since early 1952, £30m. of unblocked sterling brought forward from last year has been withdrawn, as well as £15m. which Whitehall released from the frozen account in accordance with the financial agreement. Blocked holdings still aggregate £100m.

Cairo could still remedy the situation by exchanging some of its gold dollar holdings for sterling, but seems unwilling to do this. It is fairly certain that Washington will not assist the Egyptians to escape this dilemma by supplying arms. Gen. Nagib's anxiety to get military equipment thus becomes the central factor favouring an Anglo-Egyptian settlement.

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Tour with YATOUR
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Social & Personal

[illegible]

REVIEW OF OPINION IN YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Israel Faced at Lake Success With Decisions of Great Consequence

The U.N. General Assembly was dealt with editorially in yesterday's "Hatsofe" (Mizrahi) and "Ha'aretz" (Independent).

"Hatsofe" emphasizes that Israel is faced at Lake Success with decisions of great consequence. The paper dwells on the difficulty of deciding between "abstract principles" (such as national self-determination and racial equality) on the one hand and the friendship with France and South Africa (with its influential and prosperous Jewry) on the other. As to North Africa, it should be taken into account that the principle of national self-determination is invoked by a Pan-Arab movement which is fostered by Israel's enemy.

"Ha'aretz" says that the U.N. Assembly is not, as sometimes assumed, a World Parliament or a High Court of Justice. Its members zealously guard their sovereignty against any interference, and though Israel certainly cannot deny totally the right of the Assembly to deal with the complaints of the Tunisians and the S.A. Indians, nevertheless it remains doubtful if far-off states are the competent judges for such problems.

'Contempt of Court'

In "Herut", Dr. J. Bader, M.K., charges most Hebrew papers with "contempt of court" because of their comment on what he describes as "the incident at the Foreign Ministry which led to the arrest of Dov Shilanski and others." Dr. Bader takes credit for being the author of "Herut's" unsigned leading article which spoke about provocation in connection with the bomb, but he denies that he thought of Shilanski as the possible agent provocateur. The fact that the latter is an I.Z.L. veteran who came here on the "Altalena" and now is a Herut sympathizer proves his "high moral standard and sincerity", Dr. Bader asserts. He adds that the Herut Party has its own views about the case which it will make public in due time.

Port Workers Hit

"Haboker" (General Zionists) charges the Haifa Port workers with lack of solidarity because they prefer mass dismissals of their comrades during the present slack, to distributing the little amount of work between all. In this connection the paper demands state administered work exchanges, and continues its polemics against Mapai on the Histadrut issue, attacking also The Jerusalem POST as the "English-language organ of the concern."

"Al-Hamishmar" (Mapam) speaks out against a project of Jewish Agency circles to enlist 17 and 18 year old immigrants from Morocco in the Army directly from the ship, instead of training them first in agricultural settlement under the auspices of Youth Aliya.

"Davar" (Histadrut) demands [illegible]

Meeting of Israel, Arab Women Proposed

ROME, Thursday (INA).—The congress of the Women's International Alliance held at Naples adopted a proposal to arrange a round-table meeting of Arab and Israel women to discuss problems of Arab-Israel peace and the question of refugees in the Middle East.

Mrs. Tehilla Matmon, Israel delegate to the congress and editor of the "Haisha Bamedina" magazine, made the announcement here today. She said the congress had instructed its political committee to fix the time and place for the meeting. The proposal was made by Mrs. Matmon.

REJECTED. — The International Telecommunications Union conference in Buenos Aires, outvoted by 41 to 11 a Soviet move to oust West Germany.

Hyderabad Communists To Surrender Arms

HYDERABAD, Thursday (Reuter). — Communists in Hyderabad State have offered to surrender arms unconditionally and the Government has accepted, Chief Minister Ramakrishna Rao told reporters here yesterday.

The Telengana area in Hyderabad was a centre of Communist activities in India before the general elections this year. The Communists claimed they had run a parallel government there for a short time.

Rao said the Government estimated the quantity of Communist arms as five times higher than the Communist figure. The Government would accept arms surrendered unconditionally and take steps to recover the rest.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem [illegible]

JERUSALEM

[illegible]

TEL AVIV

[illegible]

HAIFA

[illegible]

TEL AVIV & JAFFA

[illegible]

RAMLE

[illegible]

HAIFA

[illegible]

NAZARETH

[illegible]

TIBERIAS

Church of Scotland: Saturday [illegible]

BAR MITZVAH

[illegible]

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

[illegible]

Property Worth Millions Returned to Israel Arabs

By GIDEON WEIGERT

URBAN plots, houses and rural lands worth millions of pounds belonging to Israel Arabs have been returned during the past year, it has been learned from the Custodian of Absentee Property in Jerusalem.

Releases on a small scale began as early as 1949, but since Foreign Minister Sharett's announcement in the middle of last year that the Government would hand back urban property even to Arabs officially regarded as absentees, releases have been made on a wide scale.

Mr. Sharett's announcement was followed by the establishment of an inter-ministerial committee of nine set up under the absentee law of 1950. Their task was to consider the applications of Israel Arabs for the return of urban and rural property, the latter in so far as it had not been taken over for security or development purposes.

The following list, issued for the first time, indicates urban and rural property returned as of August 1, 1952. The vast majority of these releases were made to absentees.

	Type of Property	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South	urban / rural	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jerusalem	urban / rural	115	[illegible]	[illegible]
"Triangle" and North	urban / rural	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The special committee is continuing its monthly meetings and the applications for the release of property are being submitted continuously, the Custodian said.

When urban or rural property has been returned the original owner has been given a detailed account of the income collected for him by the Custodian as well as of the expenses, including maintenance and administration fees paid by the Custodian. The balance — if one in favour of the owner existed — was paid in cash when the property was returned.

A second inter-ministerial committee working with the Custodian of Absentee Property is also dealing with the lease of agricultural land to Israel Arabs. This committee has already leased more than 100,000 dunams to be planted with fall crops.

Most of this land was leased to 6,000 Arab families in more than 100 Arab villages with an average of 20 dunams per family. This 20-dunam unit is considered as able to provide a minimum income for each family, since half of the land is suitable for intensive cultivation.

In distributing the land, the committee considered applications according to the following priority list: 1) refugees and discharged Arab soldiers, 2) tenants, 3) landless farmers and 4) relatives of farmers or villagers who could till additional soil by their own efforts.

JORDAN ARMISTICE COMMITTEE MEET

The recently reorganized Jordan Ministerial Committee on Armistice Affairs, headed by Defence Minister Anwar Nusseibeh, and composed entirely of Palestine Arabs, met for the first time in Amman on Tuesday night, "Falastin" reports in the Old City. Khulusi Kheiry, Trade Minister, and Musa Nasser, Minister of Industry, are among the members of the new Committee.

Pound Up to 2 Francs

Another slight rise in the Israel pound quotation on the Geneva exchange—from 1.80 to 2 Swiss francs (47 cents) — was registered last week. The pound has thus risen by 35 per cent since it reappeared on the Geneva Market after the recent exchange of currency. Quotations at the beginning of this week in Swiss francs (average of buying and selling rates):

United States (dollar)	4.28½
Canada (dollar)	[illegible]
Great Britain (pound)	[illegible]
France (100 fr.)	1.09¾
West Germany (100 mk.)	[illegible]
Belgium (100 fr.)	[illegible]
Holland (100 guilder)	[illegible]
Sweden (100 kronor)	[illegible]
Italy (100 lire)	[illegible]
Austria (100 sch.)	[illegible]
Czechoslovakia (100 cr.)	1.15
Denmark (100 kr.)	[illegible]
Norway (100 kr.)	[illegible]
Egypt (Eg. pound)	[illegible]
Israel (Isr. pound)	2.00
Spain (100 pesetas)	[illegible]
Portugal (100 escudos)	[illegible]
Argentina (100 pesos)	[illegible]
Brazil (100 cruzeiros)	11.85
Turkey (Turk. pound)	0.90
Yugoslavia (100 dinars)	[illegible]

AMPAL FIRM REGISTERS SHARES IN U.S.

WASHINGTON, Thursday. — (INA).—A statement was filed yesterday with the Securities and Exchange Commission by the Israel Mineral Development Corporation seeking the registration of 20,000 Class A shares at $100.

The purpose of the company is to make funds available for industrial development of Israel. It was formed by Ampal.

Tillon Complains of Being Shadowed

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — The dismissed Communist leader, M. Charles Tillon, has complained to police that he is shadowed wherever he goes. Police, called to a Paris underground station this week found Mr. Tillon holding up the departure of a train and shouting, "Somebody is following me." He told police his "shadow" slipped away when a crowd collected.

[illegible]

SYRIAN PEASANTS TO GET LAND

A total of three million hectares of land will be distributed among Syrian peasants and rural workers within the next five weeks, an official Damascus Government announcement said yesterday. A second distribution of government land would be made in January, the announcement stated.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

[illegible]

EDISON: [illegible]

ORION: [illegible] 1) Flash Gordon; 2) The Grand Concert.

STUDIO: The Midnight Kiss. [illegible]

ZION: [illegible]

STOCK MARKET

TEL AVIV

OCT. 9		Rise or Fall
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Note: a) [illegible]

Where to go

JERUSALEM

[illegible]

HAIFA

[illegible]

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

[illegible]

HAIFA

[illegible]

TEL AVIV

[illegible]

Threats Won't Alter Danish Policy—Kraft

COPENHAGEN, Thursday (Reuter). — Foreign Minister Ole Kraft, addressing a Conservative meeting here on Tuesday said: "Those who believe the Danish people can be threatened or frightened away from the policy they have decided upon freely and voluntarily do not know our people."

Referring to a recent Soviet note protesting against the stationing of Allied forces in Denmark, Mr. Kraft said, "We have had our lesson. Past history has not failed to leave its mark upon us. The events of the last 20 years have influenced our actions today. What we have resolved to do in building up our defences we shall do because we are convinced that this serves the dual purposes of peace and freedom.

[illegible]

Notice to the Public

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
REGISTRATION OF PROPERTY AND CLAIMS AGAINST THE ARAB STATES

[illegible]

(—) [illegible] SHLOMOAI
Director of the Department for Trading and the Foreign Claims [illegible]

VACANT POSITIONS

[illegible]

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Please write: [illegible] Haifa.

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Apply: P.O.B. 4100, Tel Aviv [illegible]

FLAT
2 rooms, wanted on Hadar or Mount Carmel.
Write: No. 10844, P.O.B. 4079, Haifa.

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Sub-Editor
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at 8.45 on SUNDAY. At that time, on the Second Programme, you will hear all details of how to fill in the Census of Trade, Industry and Public Services forms, paragraph by paragraph.
REMEMBER! LAST DATE FOR SENDING IN FORMS IS OCTOBER 15.
INCOMPLETE forms may mean that you will not receive a licence.
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

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HAIFA
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THE AMERICAN ORTHOPAEDICS
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Haifa Parents of
CHILDREN, VICTIMS OF POLIO
who are interested in a
SPECIAL KINDERGARTEN
with individual physiotherapeutic treatment please apply on Sundays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, between 4-7 p.m. to Pua Meron and Irma Troplowitz, 21 Rehov Jerusalem, ground floor, gymnasium.

THE HEBREW NATIONAL
OPERA
TEL AVIV [illegible]
Fledermaus
(THE BAT)
[illegible]
EDIS DE PHILIPPE
[illegible]
Conductor: [illegible]
Tickets: [illegible] Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv and at the Habimah Box Office.

NEW
AUTUMN MODELS
HATS
SKIRTS
BLOUSES
CORSETS
at
Silhouette
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[illegible]
RUDOLF SERKIN
RECITALS
TEL AVIV, Ohel Shem, tomorrow, Oct. 11, 8.30 p.m.
JERUSALEM, Edison, Tuesday, Oct. 14, at 8 p.m. Sale of tickets at Cahana's.
HAIFA, Armon, Friday, Oct. 17, at 8.30 p.m. Sale of tickets as from Sunday, Oct. 12 at Ginsburg's, 28 Rehov Herzl.
SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT No. 1
TEL AVIV, Sunday, Oct. 12, Series 3
Renewal of Special Subscription Tickets Continues at Tel Aviv at the I.P.O. Office, 90 Allenby Road, (10—1, 4—6).

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HAIFA'S LEADING PHOTO HOUSE

Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

[illegible]

MANOEUVRES MEETING HELD IN SOUTH

BEERSHEBA, Thursday (ITIM). — A meeting to explain the lessons of the summer manoeuvres was attended here today by [illegible] delegates of southern settlements. It was sponsored by the Public Relations Branch of the Ministry of Defence. The commander of the Southern area spoke, Mayor David Tuviahu was host.

AIR CADETS GRADUATED

A class of aviation cadets graduated yesterday receiving their wings from Aluf Mordecai Makleff, [illegible] yesterday. Among the graduates were several Gadna youths.

Aluf Makleff, who brought greetings from Prime Minister David Ben Gurion, stressed the importance of the Air Force in the country's defence.

U.S. BONDS ON SALE

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The [illegible] which was previously IL.1.40 to one dollar.

Probe into [illegible] Bomb Completed

[illegible]

7,000 Tyres Soon Coming on Market

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The first 7,000 locally made tyres of the General Tyre and Rubber Company in Petah Tikva will be distributed as soon as technical arrangements are made between the Government and distributors, it was learned here today. [illegible]

Israel Marble in Chicago School

[illegible]

BABY CRUSHED

RAMLE, Thursday. — Eighteen-month old Avraham [illegible], of the [illegible], was crushed to death this morning by a tractor driven by his [illegible]

Priest Killed in Haifa Motorcycle Accident

HAIFA, Thursday. — [illegible]

LANDLORDS THREATEN DEMONSTRATION

RAMAT GAN, Thursday. — [illegible]

Nehru to Advise Indian Premier On Need for Relations with Israel

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday (ITIM). — "When I return to India I will [illegible] the Prime Minister, and I will tell him all that I have seen in Israel and I will explain the need for [illegible] between our countries," [illegible] Nehru said today before leaving by Philippine Air Lines for New Delhi. [illegible]

COALITION

(Continued from Page 1)

[illegible]

'Wonderful Kibbutzim'

[illegible]

MAPAM DELEGATE NAMED

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Mr. [illegible] Bialy, member of the Petah Tikva Municipality and Labour Council, will be the [illegible]

Jordan Gov't Yields To Palestine Arabs

[illegible]

Israel Demands Curbing Armed Infiltration

[illegible]

Race Problem Can Wreck U.N.—Jebb

OTTAWA, Thursday (Reuter). — [illegible]

A-Bomb Prevents War, Says Eden

[illegible]

Superfort Explodes Near Portland Base

PORTLAND, Oregon, Thursday (Reuter). — An Air Force Superfortress with a crew of 11 aboard exploded in mid-air [illegible] miles south of here yesterday and crashed in a shower of [illegible]. There were no [illegible] survivors, the Portland air base said.

Witnesses reported hearing the craft, which was on a training flight, explode in the air, then saw it disintegrate and fall into a flaming mass.

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[illegible]

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Cables in Brief

[illegible]

WADSWORTH NAMED CZECHOSLOVAK ENVOY

WASHINGTON, Thursday (AP). — President Truman today named Mr. George Wadsworth, veteran career diplomat, as U.S. Ambassador to Czechoslovakia. Mr. Wadsworth, formerly Ambassador to Turkey, replaces Mr. Ellis O. Briggs who has been appointed Ambassador to Korea.

Mr. Wadsworth was Consul-General in Jerusalem from [illegible] to [illegible].

Personal Notices

WERNER and RUTH ARON take pleasure in inviting their relatives and friends to the BAR MITZVAH of their son Michael which will take place on Saturday, October 18, at the Emet V'emunah Synagogue, Ben Yehuda, Jerusalem at 8.30 a.m. Reception from 4–7 p.m. [illegible] Please regard this as a personal invitation.

Herbert S. Garfield and Hella Garfield (nee Meyer) wish to express their gratitude for the congratulations and gifts received on the occasion of their wedding. 28 Belvedere Court, Lyttelton Road, London, N.2

Grishenka Pregensky our deeply beloved son, brother, grandson and nephew passed away on October 9 at 2.30 p.m. The funeral will take place today, October 10 at 11.45 a.m., from the Hadassah Hospital, Rehov Mazeh, Tel Aviv. THE BEREAVED FAMILY.

We wish to express our heartfelt sympathy To the Pregensky Family on the death of GRISHENKA, their beloved son. THE OWNER & STAFF OF [illegible]

Tel Aviv Cinemas

ALLENBY Tyrone Power RAWHIDE

ARMON DAVID 2nd week Burt Lancaster TEN TALL MEN

CHEN Air Conditioned Second week [illegible] Lullaby of Broadway

EDEN 2nd week [illegible]

ESTHER Air Conditioned [illegible] THREE GUYS NAMED MIKE

MIGDALOR 2nd week MADEMOISELLE JULIE

MOGRABI 2nd week Kirk Douglas in Stanley Kramer's CHAMPION with PAUL STEWART

OPHIR 2nd week Luise RAINER Fernand GRAVEY THE GREAT WALTZ M.G.M. repeat

SHDEROTH 2nd week [illegible] ON THE RIVIERA

TAMAR Air-Conditioned 2nd WEEK SOUND OF FURY Distributed by UNITED ARTISTS Continuous Performances

Haifa Cinemas

[illegible] QUARTET [illegible]

Stay at the only first-class "KASHER" hotel in Jerusalem. SALVIA HOTEL Tel. [illegible] — Jerusalem

Olei Mizrah Harahok (Shalom Shanghai) has pleasure in announcing Simhat Torah Neshef to be held on Oct. 11, 1952 [illegible] Programme: Gypsy Choir, Spanish Revue, [illegible], Surprises & Dancing etc.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE PICTURE OF BRAVERY and LOVE? TEN TALL MEN IN TECHNICOLOR Running now at "ARMON DAVID" Tel Aviv.

Jerusalem Cinemas

ARMON CINEMA 2nd week The love and times of Rudolph Valentino. Valentino in Technicolor with Anthony DEXTER, Eleanor PARKER, Patricia MEDINA

Auditorium Y.M.C.A. [illegible] WABASH AVENUE Betty GRABLE Victor MATURE Friday—reduced prices

EDEN Tel. 3030 Rich, Young and Pretty [illegible]

STUDIO [illegible] THAT MIDNIGHT KISS [illegible]

EDISON Tel. [illegible] CAROLINE CHERIE French. Sound-track — English sub-titles [illegible]

ORION Tel. [illegible] MUTINY [illegible]

ZION HALL Kirk Douglas—Lauren Bacall Doris Day in a sensational 'Warner' musical [illegible] YOUNG MAN WITH A HORN

[illegible] RITA HAYWORTH — GLENN FORD THE LOVES OF CARMEN

Paramount Proudly Presents THE ISRAEL PREMIERE OF BILLY WILDER'S "BIG CARNIVAL" Starring Kirk DOUGLAS & Jan STERLING & Richard BENEDICT From Saturday October 11. ARMON Cinema, HAIFA. [illegible] Shortly: CHEN Cinema, Tel Aviv; ZION Cinema, Jerusalem.

THE JERUSALEM
POST

Founder and Editor
Gershon Agron

Friday, October 8, 1948

THE attempted bombing of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs was preceded last June by a similar attempt directed against the late Minister of Communications. Whether there is a connection between these two outrages remains, for the time being, an open question. But it is safe to assume that in the latter case the perpetrators acted from political motives and it may further be assumed that they are backed by an organization whose purpose is to achieve political ends by terrorist means.

Violence as a political weapon is not new, and the criminals, while recalling in their signatures the sword of the Roman period, are no doubt acting on more recent models. It is hardly necessary to maintain that these incidents are repugnant to the spirit of Israel; that even at the time of the most bitter antagonism against British policy, neither the Jewish authorities nor responsible public opinion ever condoned terrorism by dissident groups. The shame of yesterday, however, could at least claim that their aim was to obtain political independence for the Jews in Palestine and that they were rebels. No such excuse can be claimed by the vile and irresponsible criminals of today who are not "rebels" but enemies of their own people.

The latest case is still in the stage of police investigation and conclusions are premature. But it is not premature and indeed not too early to express deep concern about aspects of these incidents that are already too plain. In the first place, the attitude of a considerable section of the public towards the police should be made a subject of searching self-examination. Within a very short period, a police force has been established which though vastly understaffed, has earned the reputation of an efficient and reliable body. But without co-operation of the public they will all too often be unable to bring criminals to justice. The Courts, of course, can only convict on sufficient evidence; but frequently enough the collection of evidence, even where suspicion is strong, is condemned to failure for lack of a proper sense of civic duty on the part of the public. There can be no doubt that a number of people must have had knowledge of the recent plans of a few misguided villains. Our criminal law provides expressly that any person who fails to use all reasonable means to prevent the commission of a felony is himself guilty of misdemeanour and liable to imprisonment. It is not to be expected that accomplices will pay heed to this law, but there must be others who obtain all information and whose obligations are evaded and who do nothing about it. A typical instance of this attitude was provided by the attitude on the bank of the Mediterranean, which one of the accused lyrically entered the suggestion that it was the duty of the people on the shore to help the boat which had run aground in the bad weather. The Court, strangely enough, upheld the contention and dismissed the prosecution's submission that a life-saving citizen had a duty in that regard.

Much more is at stake than the prevention of illegal acts, be they political or petty larceny. The security of the State and its democratic institutions, and implicitly the liberty of the citizen, are the targets of these "rebels." Every responsible citizen must therefore feel, in withholding his sympathy from the criminal and only him, that the whole institution of civilian life and even endanger the safety of the whole community. The police, backed by the State, against whom these attacks are directed, is the task of our Defence Army; the agency from which we only be defended by vigilant and responsible citizens and the wholehearted support of the guardians of the law.

6-Man Italian Army Delegation in Greece

ATHENS, Thursday.
An Italian military delegation of six arrived here by air today — the first visit of the kind since the end of the war. The delegation, headed by Gen. Vincenzo Dimonte, will stay in Greece for a week, during which it will confer with defence leaders.

THE WORKING WEEK — By S. Shalita

Bomb Threat Shook Complacency

On June 15, 1948, during the [illegible] Ministry spokesman announced that the Provisional Government had decided to take all necessary steps to prevent the existence of any body which was not answerable for its actions to the Government. The Government considered this abolition of dual authority essential if the time of the crisis, then only five weeks old, of the provisional administration, and of a specific agreement between the United Nations envoy and the I.Z.L.

Three days later, after a three fights between the IZL and the Army, the bloodiest battle of the Altalena war still overshadowing all the Tel Aviv shore. There were 13 dead (including Avraham Stavsky who 15 years earlier had been tried for the murder of Haim Arlosoroff only a few yards away from where the ship was launched) and 48 wounded when Menahem Begin, commander of the I.Z.L., finally gave orders to his men to stop fighting.

The IZL was disbanded and transformed into the Herut Party, but many members of the guilty junior officers fought for giving up the fight. The movement against his "surrender," which continued to smoulder among a small group of extremists, gained new impetus after Herut's failure earlier this year to interfere with reparations talks with the Germans — the issue which has become the focus of Herut activities and fanaticism.

Altalena Agony

The extremists called for an active fight against the carrying out of the reparations agreement. Signs had been existing from time to time in the framework of the "Altalena Association," not only to fan the embers of their bitterness and resentment against Ben Gurion, "who had blessed the gun that had fired on their ship," but also to give vent to their "disappointment with the hundrum State" that had let them down after the glamour of their underground days.

Dov Shilansky, one of the I.Z.L. fighters who had been "betrayed" by Begin in the Altalena, was arrested on Sunday near the entrance to the Economic Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. A search of his briefcase revealed a time-bomb with three kilograms of T.N.T. Two days later another former Altalena member and former I.Z.L. commander, Yaakov Letzas, was also detained, together with others allegedly connected with the plot.

In view of public complacency about the real purpose, terrorist attempts, a fresh alternative had to be found. It was easily found in Dr. Thilo, who would be quite willing to do anything to [illegible] Germany. This fact alone would be quite sufficient to make [illegible] Jews for boycotting [illegible] and shed and shipment of [illegible].

The only glimmer of hope appeared when the Chilean Government Bill [illegible] intervention from Buenos Aires on behalf of one pro-[illegible] Embassy in Santiago. Still more recently, the Uruguayan Government has declared the Labour Attache of the Argentine Embassy in Montevideo persona non grata, because of his alleged activities in the strike movement.

That the present regime in Argentina is opposed to what is described as "foreign capital" and "imperialism" is no secret. Members of the Government do not differentiate from considerations of [illegible] and of what is termed "economic exploitation." The theory [illegible] assumed is that the principal industrial capitalist states have endowed the less fortunate peoples who produce raw materials. It is asserted, have been purchased at low prices imposed upon the economically defenceless. Thereafter, manufactured goods have been sold back at exorbitantly high prices to the producers of the raw materials. It is further alleged that foreign financial and industrial interests have assumed control of sources of essential supplies by [illegible] "local politicians" and, where necessary, by employing economic pressure or, even armed force.

Ugly Picture

The picture painted by the modern South American demagogue is not a pretty one. Unfortunate incidents are taken out of their setting, refurbished, and presented to the masses as the sole and [illegible] cause of [illegible] evil, and economic ill. The older and wealthier families are held up to contempt as "oligarchs," and those of them, if [illegible] have been accused of using Tropical horse employed by Wall Street and "The City" (of London).

This anti-American [illegible] makes the Press and it is not confined to editorial columns. The news is [illegible] headlined and inflammatory in character, no matter what the topic.

The Bolivian revolution, with the possibility of the annihilation of the [illegible] was greeted with enthusiasm [illegible]. At last, it was said, Bolivia would be master of her own destiny, without foreign interference.

The election of General Ibanez to the presidency of Chile provided even more [illegible]. It was stated that one of the first acts of the incoming Government would be to denounce the mutual aid pact signed between Chile and the United States — a pact which Argentine newspapers [illegible] to hated by the workers, destined to be cannon fodder for Wall Street. Similar pacts elsewhere in the world are also stated to be [illegible] by Governments against the popular will.

Anti-U.S.

It is announced that the Chilean copper mines will go the way of the tin mines of Bolivia — that they will be nationalized and their present American owners driven from the land.

Uruguay's present economic ills are declared to be due to the dollar policy of the United States, and the Uruguayan Government is chided for paying attention to military pacts with Washington instead of alleviating the misery of the people.

In the Argentine today, only those who have access to undistorted news from other sources can appreciate the extent of Government control of press and wireless. A citizen may buy half a dozen newspapers and listen to a dozen broadcasts, but he will have little knowledge of what is happening in the other world.

(CONTD.)

RABBI MILLER ON TOUR

Argentine as Storm Centre

By a Special Correspondent

MONTEVIDEO.

THE success of General Ibanez in the recent presidential elections in Chile, following so quickly upon the victories of Dr. Paz Estenssoro in Bolivia and Dr. Velasco Ibarra in Ecuador, has stimulated the Argentine Press into renewed attacks on the United States and on what is now what vaguely called "imperialism".

It may be only a coincidence that the victors in the latest series of presidential elections in South America have all enjoyed Argentine hospitality while in exile. There could be little doubt, however, more than hospitality has been forthcoming; but nefarious leagues and much the same thing when Dr. Getulio Vargas, forcibly ousted by the Brazilian Army, found, it was alleged, that Argentine Press, went on to convey to Brazil — a typical denial of this last charge was promptly issued.

Chilean Protest

Yet, if trustworthy evidence in support of the majority of the other allegations is lacking, it is a fact that the Chilean Government felt it necessary to protest against alleged intervention from Buenos Aires on behalf of one pro-[illegible] candidate. Similar [illegible] Buenos Aires still more recently, the Uruguayan Government has declared the Labour Attache of the Argentine Embassy in Montevideo persona non grata, because of his alleged activities in the strike movement.

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(CONTD.)

Rudas' Letter

FACTS AT FACE

MIRIAM RAINOW

Kibbutz Gvarim, October 5.

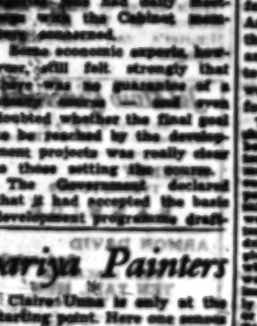
Men and Things

By Simon Glicks

MR. Hugh Dalton, Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer and Finance Minister, has been urging that the price of gold be raised. In this country, he claims, of general workers. What this means exactly is something of a mystery to ordinary men. But we are aware, of course, that gold has a double nature. In private deals it is the yellow metal that every body wants to own, and hardly anybody gets enough. On the official plane it is kept as far away from people as possible, cemented in deep bunkers underneath banks, chiefly in America. Thus it reminds us of Shylock's pound whose powers were so stupendous that there was nothing to be done except seal him in a brass jar and sink him at sea.

Why people who have gold to sell should need urging by Mr. Havenga or anyone else to put their prices up is certainly odd. The ordinary man feels that given the opportunity to sell gold he could very quickly earn the commendations of Mr. Havenga. But the answer, a tricky one, seems to be that nowadays there is a genie even more powerful than gold itself, namely, the dollar. It doesn't seem so many years ago that we had what was called the gold standard. This unlucky turned out in the end to resemble a plank kept by pirates for sporting purposes, for everybody was in turn forced off it. And in fact, pages from recent history suggest that it was quite a number of standards which had to be abandoned at about the same time. Can South Africa help to reinstate them?

W.L.R.



ART NOTES

Three Nahariya Painters

THREE of the artists, working at the Nahariya studio under the guidance of Mr. Ritzl, are exhibiting drawings and paintings at the Agricultural Cooperative Society's hall.

Ilka Boyko, an accomplished technician, comes nearest in the surrealist disgust of "Baby" but more obscurely in the symbolism of the clothed and unclothed figures of "Metro." But she does get there in the best picture of the show, "Winding Staircase," a descending spiral, the whole being suffused into soft colours. This is a picture which proves that the [illegible] exhibited can be valuable in conception, in her paintings.

הג שנוח

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AN OBSERVER PROFILE

HEIR TO THE SOVIET RULE

GEORGY Maximilianovich Malenkov, who is everywhere being spoken of as Stalin's heir apparent, is the arch-type of the younger generation of Soviet leaders who, as it were, inherited the Revolution and did not have to plot and fight for it. The men of Malenkov's generation grew to maturity and achieved their positions in the total obscurity of a Central Committee already packed by Stalin presenting to the world a blank facade of apparent unanimity.

At 50 Malenkov is without a doubt the most powerful man in the Soviet Union after Stalin and Molotov. To judge by his appearance and his record, in potential power he is second only to Stalin. Although his prominence in connection with the long-delayed Nineteenth Party Congress, which opened on October 5, does not in the least mean that Molotov has been superceded (the Congress is a Party affair, and Malenkov is the first Party secretary after Stalin), it places him firmly in the self-same position which Stalin used with such effect as the springboard for his own ambitions. Yet until 1941 nobody had heard of him.

MALENKOV

Planned Entrance

In that year he erupted into the public view with a decisiveness and authority which demonstrated to all interested observers that for years behind the scenes a new leader had been incubating. It was not simply that Stalin had found a new young man: it was clear that the new young man had already won his spurs, and the speech he made at the 1941 Party Conference had been carefully laid on for him as an opportunity to make a resounding debut.

This newcomer castigated in terms of extreme bluntness everything in the Party and the Government that was stale, complacent, or slack. Next day, having created a sensation, having caused a number of highly-placed functionaries to quake in their shoes, having given the signal for an onslaught against nepotism in high places, the new orator was elected a candidate member of the Politburo. A few months later, when the Germans attacked, he was appointed one of the five members of the inner Cabinet responsible for the supreme direction of the war. It was a jet-propelled rise.

Of course he was not a newcomer at all. Of course the whole performance had been contrived. Stalin wished to launch his protégé on the world, and chose his moment. Stalin wished to conduct a purge among those who, surviving the great political purges because of their personal loyalty (Madam Molotov, then head of the Cosmetic Trust, was one of those who lost their jobs), and no doubt found a pleasant symbolism in putting the young idea to the task of clearing out those fusty stables. But, as far as Malenkov was concerned, his first speech was later proved to have been in character. He has spoken only rarely since that original performance; but on every other occasion, whether in Warsaw at the inauguration of the Cominform, or in Moscow for the anniversary of the Revolution, he has sounded the same note of inspired common-sense and a contempt for doctrinaires, fanatics, and routineers. In this he has echoed Stalin.

Immense Ambition

Malankov's record, in so far as it is known, suggests a man of immense ambition, great executive ability, high political sense, a determination to achieve power combined with contempt for the appearances of power. Of course he modelled himself on Stalin. He is still the only member of the Politburo to wear the drab utility tunic, buttoned high at the neck, to which his master remained faithful until he blossomed forth a Commander-in-Chief. He seems to have a fair share of Stalin's temperament and gifts, so that he has been able to turn to good account the experience gained in his service.

It has been very close and sustained service. Malenkov was 11 when Lenin made his Revolution. Nothing is known about his youth except that he was born at Orenburg, the celebrated steppe-land fortress town on the edge of Asia, where Pushkin laid the scene of "The Captain's Daughter." It is suspected that his family belonged to the bourgeoisie, partly because a veil is drawn across his early days, partly because of the vigour with which he has since attacked those Bolsheviks who [illegible] in a man [illegible] of greater importance than native ability. He is first heard of as joining the Red Army at the age of 17 and the Communist Party a year later. By the time he was 18, in 1920, he was the Chief Political Officer of the Turkestan Army.

At the end of the Civil War he went back to school at the Moscow Technical Institute. By 1925, at 23, he was firmly installed in the apparatus of the Central Committee and there he remained through the fearful upheavals of Stalin's fight with Trotsky, of the collectivisation and the first five-year plan, of the removal of all opposition, real and potential, during the great purges of the 'thirties.

It is not known when Stalin first set eyes on Malenkov and took him under his protection; but it was quite early on in his struggle for power. Certainly for some of those critical years he was Stalin's private secretary, and all the time, without a break, unknown and unsuspected by the outside world, he sat in the offices of the Central Committee, the seat of all power, watching, waiting, manoeuvring, getting more and more strings into his hands.

Man of Action

It is this backroom career which has given some observers the impression that Malenkov is essentially a bureaucrat, an office man, with the temperament of a palace intriguer. His speeches suggest otherwise. His public record contradicts the idea directly. He rose because of his ability. First he was put in charge of aircraft production, which was in a bad way, and succeeded in stepping it up to 40,000 planes a year. Then, in 1944, as the Red Army began to sweep the German armies back, he was appointed High Commissioner for the Liberated Territories of the U.S.S.R., which, in due course, made him virtual dictator of all the Western lands and nearly half the population of the U.S.S.R. His achievement in getting the devastated areas back into working order in so short a time was one of the epic stories of the war.

Even more remarkable was the fact that with these tremendous executive tasks to cope with he never let go of the Party. As Personnel Secretary, he now had virtual control, not only of the Moscow branch, but of every Party official, everywhere in Russia and outside. It was to him that the Party leaders of foreign lands, congregated in Moscow as they waited for the Day, had always to report. It was he who controlled the remarkable Party intelligence network, which rivalled that of the NKVD.

By the time the Congress is over we shall know still more about the ideas of this leader of the younger generation — burly, always a little detached from the strenuous assertiveness of some of his senior colleagues, capable of smiling at a private joke when everybody else is solemn, relentlessly driving his way to the top, as Stalin did before him, while content, for years, to leave the limelight to others. We need to know more about those ideas, because without a doubt, they will be the ideas of the Kremlin for many years to come. (OFNS)

ISRAEL'S ECONOMY: A BALANCE SHEET

By Eliezer Livneh M.K.

STUDY of the Government's various activities and the concerns of the general public in this country lead to the apparent conclusion that the main cause of our present economic straits must be found in the inadequacy of overseas public investments. In the lack of foreign currency to integrate immigrants and to convert them into a productive and self-supporting element. Hence the conclusion that the remedy must lie in increasing this influx of foreign currency (preferably from sources to which repayment of neither capital nor interest is necessary). This assumption, however, is becoming increasingly untenable from day to day, while the policy based upon it is becoming more and more dangerous, and might even lead to economic catastrophe.

The truth of the matter is that it is not lack of external support that is mainly responsible for our plight. Consequently additional foreign funds will not solve any of our fundamental problems. We can go further: Under certain circumstances the continued infusion into our economy of large sums of foreign currency can develop into a hidden curse both for our economy and our social structure.

Is it indeed correct that we have received from outside sources only a minor portion of the funds required for the integration of new immigrants? The fact is that such a claim is devoid of all basis in reality. Even computing upon the basis of the highest estimates of the sums required for complete absorption of a new immigrant family the picture obtained is radically different.

The Jewish Agency estimates that the sum required per capita for full absorption is $2,500. Since the foundation of the State some 700,000 immigrants have entered the country. Thus an aggregate of $1,750,000,000 has been required for their proper integration into Israel's economy (1). Quite obviously this estimate is of dubious accuracy. Primarily it is difficult to accept that $15,000 are required for the absorption of a family of Libyan, Yemenite or Kurdish Jews, of say six persons. Such a large sum of money was not required even for the settlement of a family in a mixed farming village (in the pre-Statehood period), though this form of economic integration was considered the most expensive. Secondly the assumption that the entire sum required must come from outside sources — whether from the public coffers or from capitalist investment — is without foundation. Should not the immigrant himself, even if he be completely destitute of private capital, invest his savings in the building of his own home, the development of his own farm, and the improvement of his own conditions of living? All Zionist and pioneering settlement in the Mandatory period was based upon this hypothesis. Indeed, its success — and justification — derived in no small measure from this fact. Finally the net increase by immigration — the influx less the number of immigrants who have left the country in this period — is 600,000, and it is this figure that must constitute the basis for any calculation of investment funds required (2).

But let us assume that indeed we do require this sum of $1,750m. from abroad in order to make our immigrants and the country in general completely self-supporting. Are we indeed so far from achieving this total?

A portion of the sums we have received from sources abroad since 1948 is more or less known; part is based upon estimate or assumption. Let us begin with the former. According to statements made by the Jewish Agency approximately dollars 400 millions have been received from the United Israel Campaign (the main source) and other Jewish funds. Purely American bodies have been responsible for $300m., namely, the two American grants-in-aid, the Import-Export Bank Loan and the gifts of foodstuffs (3). Approximately $100m. have been obtained from the Independence Loan.

CONSIDERABLE AID ALREADY SPENT

Private or semi-public factors have brought in a further $400m. These include imports for which no allocation of foreign currency has been required, transfers of foreign investment capital, immigrants funds, sterling balances, the proceeds of the sale of British and American bonds held by Israel citizens and the like.

We have received, accordingly, the very considerable sum of $1,200m.

This, however, does not include all the capital we have received from outside for we must reckon with at least two other sources both of substantial proportions, though they cannot be precisely determined: the property abandoned by former Palestinian Arabs and various short-term loans secured abroad. It is difficult to arrive at any estimate of the value of abandoned former Arab property. It includes real estate left behind in six major urban centres, three sections of cities (Jerusalem, Haifa, Acre, and scores of villages, tens of thousands of dunams of fruit-bearing groves and orchards, not including those which suffered damage during and after the war, factories and workshops, various stores and raw materials. The peculiar value of all this property lay in the fact that it was available for immediate use, without the delays occasioned, for instance, by the construction of houses, the paving of roads, the establishment of municipal services etc. Moreover these assets did not involve inordinate expense for administration for their productivization, unlike, for instance, a new settlement project, which in a sense must be developed creatio ex nihilo. The accommodation and absorption of the influx of new immigrants—to the degree in which we have succeeded in housing and absorbing them—would have been inconceivable without this "abandoned property" which was at hand for immediate use (4). The sum-total of the short-term loans received abroad by the Government, the national institutions, or with the guarantee of one or other of these bodies has never been published. It is, however, common knowledge that they aggregate a very substantial figure. They are a highly irksome burden upon the Treasury, constituting a perennial source of crisis in foreign currency payments when their instalments fall due for payment (4).

Without entering into further examination of these two "undefined" sources beyond the $1,200 arrived at above, it is abundantly clear that we are not very far from the aggregate sum of 1,750 million dollars required for the full economic consolidation of new immigrants, according to the most liberal construction that may be placed upon this concept.

Thus we have received, according to any estimate, the major part of the funds required for the full absorption of the new immigration (to enable it to achieve self-sufficiency) and for the development of our country (to enable it to become self-supporting). Certainly some time-lag is inevitable before money can be converted into means of production, and a further interval must of necessity elapse before equipment and machinery produce goods for consumption at use. At the same time sight must not be lost of the fact that the bulk of the funds from external sources entered the country in the preceding period, while during the past year, immigration has not been of the same impressive proportions.

The question therefore arises: Has the economy of our country progressed in the direction of independence, in a degree commensurate with the magnitude and rate of flow of foreign investment capital (5) It is difficult to reply in the affirmative. All the signs indicate that this is not, indeed, the case. Production per unit has dropped. Total production figures have not marched abreast of the growth of the country's manpower potential. The coefficient of the exploitation of means of production, especially in industry, has shrunk to a degree unknown in any other country. The disparity between imports and exports has increased. In the course of the present year we have even borne witness to a decline in the absolute export totals (both visible and invisible), despite the increase in the manpower potential and invested capital. Production costs have risen while the competitive quality of our goods has dropped considerably. There are also positive and encouraging phenomena. New villages have been founded throughout the country. The new immigrants have been restored to good health and, in the main, provided with housing. Agricultural production has risen. (6) The network of motor roads has been extended and improved. Our industrial potential has increased. Important experiments have been made in the sphere of industry and may prove highly valuable in the course of time. But after taking all this into account, there are no signs to indicate that we are approaching, to any appreciable extent, the stage when we shall be self-supporting. In short, we are not yet providing proof of our ability to cover an increasing proportion of our essential imports by exports, and to reduce our dependence upon foreign philanthropy.

It is impossible to avoid a number of conclusions on questions of major principle. Too large a proportion of foreign currency is apparently being diverted, not to the acquisition of means of production but to raising individual and public standards of consumption, without any relation to output. Grave errors have been committed in investment policy, as far as the productivity of investments is concerned, as well as in the coordination of purchases of machinery and raw materials. The economic regime which continued throughout the 1948-52 period when immigration to Israel took on the character of mass-evacuation of whole Jewries from countries where entire communities were in physical jeopardy, was not conducive to stimulating an increase in output, nor did it encourage rationalisation and economy, or compel Israel industries to produce competitive products.

Viewed from the vantage point of history, the policy of mass evacuation pursued excuses no doubt whatever errors may have been committed under its impact. This does not alter in the slightest the lesson to be learned. And the lesson is clear: even if we receive additional funds abroad — even in very substantial sums — these in themselves will not bring us nearer to economic independence. The pace at which we shall advance from the stage of a state relying upon external support to one that is self-supporting is not dependent exclusively upon the magnitude of aid we receive from abroad, but the speed in which we introduce radical reforms in our economy. This does not imply in any way that we are not in need of further capital investment. Of this there can be no question.

First of all something is still "unbalanced" according to the estimates quoted. Secondly we have not utilised the funds received wisely; thus the difference between what we are "entitled" to receive and our actual receipts is far greater than indicated in these estimates. Thirdly immigration has not dropped permanently. It will be renewed at some future date. Fourthly it is vital to raise the technological standards of the Yishuv in order to enable it to exert an attraction for the Jewish Communities of the western world. This calls for further investment. All this is not challenged. But at the same time we must not forget that the main problem of the country's economy is not dependent upon the proportions of external aid, but the manner in which this aid is utilised. The internal economic regime will decide the degree of productivity of this external aid.

Without fundamental changes in the existing paternalistic economic regime no cure is possible.

Perhaps we shall continue to prove successful in tapping external philanthropic (Appeals), political (Reparations) and protectionist (Loans) sources of foreign currency, even without restoring our economy and social structure to good health. We shall then be able for the time being to balance our foreign currency payments, and cover the growing gap between imports and exports by foreign grants-in-aid that need not be repaid, or which on the face of it need not be repaid.

CHARACTER, SECURITY ENDANGERED

The outcome is obvious. We shall grow more and more accustomed to a standard of living out of proportion to our output. We shall grow more and more estranged from pioneering habits, from a consciousness of productivity and effort to raise our standards of efficiency. We shall increasingly engage in intermediary professions, jobbing and administration at the expense of productive and manual labour. We shall diminish progressively in stature as a competitor in international markets, beside both new and old exporters. Our dependence upon both overt and covert, foreign aid and foreign policies will increase and become more involved. Our international prestige both in the eyes of Jew and Gentile will decline. The most serious results will be registered in the non-economic sectors; the moral and the spiritual as well as in national defence. Israel will cease to be a pioneering community, an example and a centre of attraction for Jews outside its borders. Were it not for its sovereign status the Yishuv would develop into a "Chaluka" community dependent upon foreign charity. Within the framework of a state it will degenerate into a typically Levantine society. Can it then hold its grounds in a trial of strength with other Levantine states, exceeding it in numbers, in territory, in the rootedness of their populations, which regard the Yishuv as a foreign and unwanted body in their midst? But even if peace should continue what will happen when foreign aid is suddenly cut off? What guarantee is there that such an eventuality may not be far off?

We shall not continue in this questioning vein. Now is the time for far-reaching and radical reforms in Israel's economy. The present coincidence of large scale foreign aid (the grant-in-aid, reparations, the Bond Drive, the United Israel Appeal) with a low rate of immigration provides the opportunity, enabling us to implement the transition to a healthy, self-supporting economy, with a minimum of sacrifice and hardship. Procrastination can only aggravate the conditions under which this transition will be executed and the price we shall pay — not only in the sphere of economics. The hour for the testing of national leadership has come.

(1) These figures were made available by Mr. Berl Locker, Chairman of the Jewish Agency, at a Press Conference held at the end of July.

(2) Emigration figures are very low for this country, comparatively speaking. The fact that 40,000 persons have left the country in the past four years constitutes no cause whatever for apprehension or disappointment.

(3) Part of the Grant-in-aid for the year 1952/53 has not yet been expended. On the other hand, however, a sum of money has been spent (for fuel) on account of German reparations funds. These two sums are about equal.

(4) Arab claims for compensation for this abandoned property are, of course, extremely exaggerated. The Refugee Office of the Palestine Conciliation Committee has placed its value at $280m. The official Israel estimate is as yet unknown.

(5) We shall avoid making the question more involved by raising the additional problem of the internal Israel funds raised ostensibly for the absorption of immigration. We may indeed question whether such funds were indeed raised.

(6) The expansion of production is in total figures for the whole country and not for the average output per person engaged in agriculture.

BACTERIA BOMB 'CONFESSION'

An "International Scientific Commission" recently interviewed "captured U.S. airmen who admitted dropping bacteria bombs." Giving evidence all night is a man alleged to be Lt. John Quinn of the U.S. Air Force.

Hsinhua Photo (Peking)

DEATH OF A CITY

By PATRICK O'DONOVAN

TOKYO. —

TAKE a gorgeous palace. Surround it with a high wall. Build a small city about it with wide avenues and suburbs that rise on foothills. Set the whole town in a hollow between mountains that are so close that they seem to start at the end of every street. And, at about this time of the year, clothe the whole in an atmosphere of cold, crystalline clarity and you will have the city of Seoul which was once the capital of Korea.

But nowadays, of course, that is not quite all. Except for a company of slatternly Korean soldiers who seem to have been left behind by the war, the Palace is empty and dusty. The Royal family, whose dynastic name was Lee, have been driven out and dispossessed. They are living on a worthless pension in a provincial town. Their treasures were sold long ago to the Japanese to pay their debts and they mean nothing in their own country.

More than half the city is in ruins. Some of the foothills are crowned with factories and colleges and they, also, are derelict. The wide avenues are lined with the thin fronts of buildings that do not hide the rubble and the twisted iron behind. The roads are worn and broken. There are scars like splashes on the sides of the walls where shells have exploded. The Capitol building, which the Japanese built of grey stone when this was their colony, is gutted and empty, though a sentry stands at its gate and a complicated Korean flag is lashed to its broken dome.

It is, in fact, a town ruined by war: no rare thing in the world today. Signal wires droop between the dusty trees. Sentries, white and negro, stand outside dilapidated buildings and jerk little salutes at officers. Military notices are nailed to tree trunks and to the stumps of lamp posts; they point the way to a dozen different headquarters; they warn the personnel of the United Nations that all cafes and restaurants are out of bounds; over and over again, they say, epigrammatic and minatory, "Native Liquor Blinds" and "Native Liquor Kills."

These notices are for the military traffic that grinds and bumps all day and night through the city, to and from the front, as impatient of its surroundings as the water in a river bed. There is literally no civilian traffic, no shiny limousine for the black market king, no family car for the philoprogenitive missionary.

Korean Reconstruction

J. Donald Kingsley, Agent General of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency, announced last week that UNKRA is prepared to begin large-scale operations in Korea by spending up to $70m. on relief and reconstruction during the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1953.

UNKRA was authorised to assume full responsibility in helping the ROK to reconstruct its ravaged society and economy six months after cessation of hostilities. The Agent General pointed out that the enduring military deadlock has underlined the need to proceed with reconstruction where possible before the end of the fighting.

Fourteen projects costing an estimated $15m. are already being implemented including the installation of machinery for a coal briquetting plant near Seoul, the reconstruction of war-damaged schools and the purchase of mobile medical clinics.

The largest item of the $70m. programme is $15m. for imports and essential commodities such as food, clothing and fertilisers. The next largest project involves the expenditure of $11m. for the importation of otherwise unobtainable capital machinery for Korean industries.

Concentration in Slum

The civilians move on foot, or else are packed like dates into a box in one of the rare trams whose windows are always broken and the sides dented. They live in fantastic concentrations on the edge of the city where the fighting was less bitter. Here they have single storied, inward-looking houses packed side to side and separated by narrow stinking alleys. They are capped with ponderous roofs of curving tiles. Their walls are bright with coloured bricks. The doors are of heavy oak and the windows are barred.

Sometimes, through a half open door, you catch a glimpse of a tiny courtyard inside. There are many children; old men smoke brass pipes sitting on a polished floor; the interior walls are sliding screens in the Japanese manner, so high there is no distinction between the life of the yard and the house. There are often heaps of shell cases — which might come in handy—or fly-blown prints of the Sacred Heart—since many are Christian—or great jars for storing grain — which are unlikely to be full.

The people here are either old, or else they are women and children. There is nothing in between, since war has passed like a wave four times in two years over Seoul and has washed the young men away. Often down a back street, you hear the harsh voices of war orphans singing in class from the other side of a wall, where they have been found a refuge in an old school or someone else's house.

In the streets around the American, or British canteen, there is a sudden flowering of stalls and little shack shops, to serve the soldiers who arrive dusty and unshaven from the front 30 miles away. There is little enough to sell.

Some sell flags—Confederate flags, Turkish flags, inaccurate Union Jacks, Stars and Stripes whose stars look overcrowded and confused. There are leather shops that do a brisk trade in shoulder holsters among soldiers who find their uniform insufficiently aggressive. There are squares of bright cloth for the tops of pianos at home which are embroidered with unit signs and the legend "Back from Hell: Korea 1952". There are unsuitable postcards and American cigarettes whose coverings have faded from long exposure.

Most people do not find the Koreans a wholly sympathetic people. They are not always grateful; they seem hard and remote. Perhaps they have suffered too much in the last 50 years. Yet they maintain a dignity. The women still manage to walk out in long, high-waisted skirts of some sort of white muslin that makes them look — from a distance — like the heroines of a Victorian novel. They still manage to dress in dazzling white. They walk along the broken pavements with no obvious air of tragedy, hard-eyed, flat-faced, coarse-haired, preoccupied, living in their ancient city that they cannot really call their own. (OFNS)

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	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Manila
Monday Oct. 13	B.O.A.C.	Teheran
	S.A.S.	Frankfurt, Stockholm, Copenhagen
	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
	EL AL	Nicosia
Tuesday Oct. 14	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	SWISS AIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	SABENA	Athens, Brussels
	B.O.A.C.	Rome, London
	K.L.M.	Amsterdam
	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Vienna
	EL AL	Rome, London
Wednesday Oct. 15	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Manila
	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	AIR CEYLON	Rome, London
Thursday Oct. 16	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	S.A.S.	Karachi, Calcutta, Tokio
	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	K.L.M.	Rome, Munich, Amsterdam
	P.A.L.	Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, London
Friday Oct. 17	EL AL	Zurich, Paris
	AIR FRANCE	Paris, London
	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Famagusta, Khartoum, Istanbul
	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
	P.A.L.	Rome, Paris, New York, Montreal
Saturday Oct. 18	AIR CEYLON	Karachi, Bombay, Colombo

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

Day	Airline	Destinations
Tuesday Oct. 14	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia

FROM HAIFA PORT

Day	Ship	Route
Monday Oct. 13	ARZAH (Shoham)	Haifa-Naples-Marseilles
Thursday Oct. 16	NEGBAH (Shoham)	Haifa-Genoa-Marseilles
Friday Oct. 17	GRIMANI (Adriatica)	Haifa-Larnaca-Piraeus-Naples-Genoa

(The above is subject to alterations without notice). Compiled by:

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By JESSE ZEL LURIE

THE growing attacks on the United Nations and UNESCO by a small, viciously offensive group of professional hate-mongers and anti-Semites is seen by many here as a distillation of a disheartening trend—increasing apathy toward any international organization to enforce peace.

For the most part the American electorate is not violently isolationist, nor are they actively anti-UN, but the current political campaign is rapidly illustrating the sad truth that a lot of Americans are longing for the days of George Washington and "no foreign entanglements."

Ironically it is the Democratic candidate Adlai Stevenson who has asked the people to put their faith in collective security through the United Nations, while General Dwight Eisenhower, the Republican aspirant, has been harassing voters with nationalistic semi-isolationist campaign speeches. The architect of NATO, the man who after the war said he believed that the U.S. and Russia could hide peacefully together, has almost ignored the U.N. in his addresses.

On a lower level, the attack on UN are curiously mixed up with a series of attacks on the public schools, a resurgence of supra-patriotism, and an outcropping of anti-Semitism. At the United Nations building a title booklet is being distributed which urges getting the Jews out of the "Jew-N," the book lists all of the Jewish sounding names of people working at the UN. Of course, many of these people are not Jewish at all, but this means little to the authors of the hate pamphlet whose purpose is to arouse anti-Semitism, create distrust of the UN and try in some under-handed way to link "reds in the UN" with "Jews in the UN."

Hate Groups

All over the country communities have been stirred up by the hate groups. In Los Angeles recently the Board of Education held a hearing on whether the efforts of teachers to integrate UNESCO subject matter into the teaching course was subversive. During the course of the meeting a member of the Liberty Belles, a hate group, of chiefly Catholic women [the Coughlinites of the late Shrines], shouted at a B'nai B'rith woman, "Your two minutes are up, Jew." Paul Hoffman, head of the Ford Foundation and an early Eisenhower supporter tried to unblock the Mahler in support of the U.N., but the Board of Education capitulated and the UNESCO books were withdrawn from the curriculum. Children were not allowed to enter it; UNESCO essay contests and all reading and film material on the U.N. has been banned in the Los Angeles public schools.

Among the hate groups which are attacking UNESCO through the vulnerable media of the public school are the Liberty Belles, the Constitution Party, the Minute Women, the American Flag Committee. These groups are led by the Reverend Gerald L. K. Smith, Merwin K. Hart, Joseph Kamp, Edward Rumley and Upton Close, all professional rabble rousers, demagogues, anti-Semites and anti-Negro.

Their favourite fiction is that Alger Hiss is the main author of the UN Charter and therefore the charter must be nothing more than a gigantic Russian plot to rule the world.

Anti-U.N. Appeals

The Daughters of the American Revolution is large, conservative body of American ladies who were invited by Mrs. Anderson the wife of Dolly Hill, has condemned UNESCO and has demanded that the U.N. flag be flown lower than the U.S. flag.

The American Flag Committee in November is to write "UNESCO, the United States Educational Quisling and Cultural Suppression, in a subversive speculation. It is consistently furthering a campaign calculated to pervert the teaching profession in this country, and so destroy the fourth land indirectly of America's first bulwark of freedom—and the supported public schools."

Congressman John T. Wood of Idaho had the whole report, interpretations, titles, innuendos and all, reprinted in the Congressional Record. This is the same Congressman Wood who has introduced a bill in Congress asking that the U.S. withdraw from the U.N.

Representative William E. Jenner, Republican of Indiana, summed himself with by Eisenhower, said "we must disentangle ourselves from the U.N. because it is a collective super-state." This isn't the only anti-U.N. support coming from Congress. The ultra-conservative Ohio Senator, John Bricker, who lauded by Eisenhower in his Midwest tour, has announced a resolution which says that all treaties and executive agreements "respecting" the constitutional rights of U.S. citizens, should be banned. Here is a fight between politicians on the U.S. and it has been endorsed by 31 members of Congress and the American Bar Association.

The hate groups have always been loud and brassy in this country. As a real power they add up to Zero, but they are serving a more dangerous purpose this election year.

By endorsing such men as Jenner, McCarthy and Bricker, General Eisenhower has added to the growing weariness with the whole structure of building a workable international organization. The General has pledged himself to support "all Republican candidates to Congress," even though they be violently isolationist, blatantly anti-UN.

How to Hold Your Ground (X)

LAND DOCTORS' VITAL ROLE

By W. C. LOWDERMILK

LAND is not an economic commodity, but an integral part of a nation, even as its people are. Nations rise and become prosperous or fall into decline according to the condition of their lands and food supply.

Today civilization is running a race with famine and the outcome is still in doubt.

After many years of pondering the problems of the relation of peoples to their lands, I have come to the conclusion that the condition of land, under its various uses, becomes in time a measure of the effectiveness of government, of its policies, of its economic programme, of its system of education, of the content of the religion of its people, of the culture of a people. The condition of the land is a measure that is spread out for all to see and it cannot be hidden when eyes are opened to read this record which farmers and nations write in their lands.

The Ten Commandments which regulate man's relation to his Creator and to his fellow man have stood the test for 3,000 years. Had Moses foreseen what man would do to destroy the fertility of the "Promised Land" and vast areas of the world, because of ignorance, carelessness or neglect, he might have been inspired to have delivered an 11th Commandment to regulate man's relation to the Holy Earth. In this last article of this series, I have been requested to write for you what I suggested as an 11th Commandment, which I first gave over the radio in Jerusalem in 1939 and dedicated to the Jewish Agricultural Colonists, whose good stewardship in reclaiming these long neglected Holy Lands inspired this idea:

"Thou shalt inherit the Holy Earth as a faithful steward, conserving its resources and productivity from generation to generation. Thou shalt safeguard thy fields from soil erosion, thy living waters from drying up, thy forests from dissipation, and protect the hills from overgrazing by thy herds so that thy descendants may have abundance forever. If any shall fail in this good stewardship of the land, thy fruitful fields shall become sterile stony ground or wasting gullies and the descendants shall decrease, and live in poverty, or perish from off the face of thy earth."

The Soil Conservation Service under the Ministry of Agriculture supplies "Land Doctors." These are specialists or technicians who diagnose each area, field by field (as rapidly as possible with their limited staff) and prescribe what conservation measures are required.

Works As Final Test

After a field or area has been diagnosed and measures prescribed, works specified in the conservation plan are begun. They are set forth here in order of priority.

Control of storm waters is usually the most urgent task in Israel for running water does not recognize boundary lines and its control must include the drainage area. Principal waterways are shaped by bull-dozers where required. Check dams are built to consume the energy of running water at sharp drop in gradient. Diversion channels are constructed to collect storm run-off from higher ground and lead them harmlessly to a natural drainage way so that no field should have to handle more water than that which falls as rain or is spread in irrigation. The mountain of Giyat Moreh is a good example. The upper slopes have been eroded of soil bare to the rock skeleton of the mountain. Storm water formerly ran off the bare slopes down through fields of good soil, causing serious erosion until the Soil Conservation Service built an ample diversion channel to protect lower fields. Where there are no adequate natural drainage ways to carry off storm water of broad base terraces as staked out, artificial water ways are shaped with flat bottoms and are seeded or sodded to become "grassed water ways."

Field Boundaries

Next, field boundaries are changed to fit the land class according to land classification as described two weeks ago in this series. This prepares the way for contour or level farming. The farmer plows the contour guide lines as staked out to set the pattern for plowing, seeding, cultivation and harvesting operations in the future. Eroded areas of fields that are to be taken out of cultivation are seeded with forage grasses or planted with trees usually supplied by nurseries of the State. Where carobs will grow, they are considered best for they also provide fodder.

Land designated in the "Land Doctor's" plan for irrigated pasture is plowed and seeded and application of water by sprinkling or by border flooding is provided for as prescribed. Lands planned for orchards or vineyards are specially surveyed to make a contour map on a large scale for preliminary lay out of trees or vine rows. This plan is then accurately fitted to the ground. Diversion channels and waterways are shaped and constructed especially to the contour plan.

Broad base terraces are first marked off with furrows and are constructed with power driven equipment suited to this earth moving job. The conservation planning technicians check these for grade and for low places so that farmers may correct errors before heavy rain falls. Running water never forgives a mistake. The farmer prepares the land and sows his fields according to crop rotations specified by the agronomist in the plan.

When the Conservation plan calls for dams, special studies are required of foundation conditions and soil material is tested for suitability for earth dams. Spill ways are designed and when all are approved, construction begins.

Sowing Pasture

Natural grass lands in the vicinity are surveyed for plants best suited for grazing animals. When reseeding is necessary perennial grasses are sown to build up the carrying capacity of these extensive lands for livestock. Mr. Wayne Miles, a range specialist supplied to Israel by F.A.O. has forecast excellent grazing possibilities when reseeding and range management have been carried out here.

The Soil Conservation Service has a good record of work accomplished since its formation under the new State of Israel:

- A grand survey has been completed to obtain seeds locally for reseeding range lands.
- A Training School for technicians in scientific conservation methods has been started at Mishmar under the able direction of Mr. Gardner brought from the United States by F.A.O. and the first class of 22 young men have completed their courses and a new group from the army is starting.
- 4 labor force using immigrants will soon be at work. A Pilot Project of 120,000 dunams in the Beersheba area has been approved by the government and planning and work will begin with the rains. The Land Survey and Classification will soon be completed.
- Drainage and flood control have been put in on 30,915 dunams.
- Six dams have been built.
- 2,542 dunams of orchards have been confirmed.
- 220,850 metres of terraces have been built.
- 1,360 dunams of border irrigation and leveling have been completed.

Conservation plans have been completed for 203,570 dunams. This is a good achievement for the limited staff but work must rapidly be accelerated to meet Israel's urgent needs.

This is the last of a series of 10 articles which have appeared every Friday.

Delighted settlers of Tel Amal watch water being siphoned into their fields from an irrigation ditch during a Soil Conservation Service Demonstration. Photo by W.C.L.

Radio Review

Repeat Performances

BROADCASTING, being an event in time, is of a transitory nature. A programme is transmitted inexorably at a certain hour and cannot be recalled. It cannot be absorbed at leisure like a book nor, generally speaking, is the performance repeated the next day, like a play or film. With radio, it is now or never. Most programmes can be safely relegated to the 'never' category, but on many occasions there are features of a high standard which the individual misses for some reason or another. It is not always possible to adapt a private life to a radio schedule. Moreover there are objective considerations, such as electricity cuts.

One of these cuts prevented me from hearing last week's "Press Conference", in which, I am told, Abba Eban gave his traditional virtuoso performance, which raised the series from the humdrum routine to which we have become accustomed. Some time ago, another cut prevented me from hearing "Red Light-Broadcasting" by that promising writer, Amnon Achi-Naami. I was therefore delighted to find it reappear rather inconspicuously in the Second Programme this week. If this heralds the inauguration of a new policy, it is to be welcomed. Even within its current modest framework, the Second Programme could provide a sounding-board for repeat performances of major broadcasts. At present only plays are given a second hearing, but many other features deserve a repetition and this is at present only feasible when there is an alternative service.

'Red Light-Broadcasting' proved an intricate production which took the listener on a tour of the Engineering Section of Broadcasting House. Its opening displayed particular ingenuity and the feature was entertainingly instructive. The entertainment world has a notorious emotional complex — witness films about Hollywood, plays about backstage life and broadcasts about radio. However, now that Kol Yisrael has completed here it works, I would do well to continue on the same lines and show what makes other great institutions tick. The listener could be taken, for example, through the entire process of manufacturing assembly in some of the big factories of which we hear so much and know so little; he could be shown the process of absorbing an immigrant—the entire picture and not the odd snippets with which he is customarily regaled. There are innumerable possibilities of explaining to the listener 'How...'

Bulgarians in Ireland

"Frederic General" by Constant was a pleasant surprise. It told just how the British were really driven out of Ireland in the 17th century by a company of Bulgarians hired by a "Chocolate General" whose sole object was to get his beloved to Denmark. It is a rollicking and biting satire of the "Candide" genre, and it made an enjoyable radio play. Shraga Freedman played the "General" and in some superb moments sounded remarkably close to Sacha Guitry: it was a triumphant transmutation of Gallicism. Avraham Ninio put in a rollicking production, which was a bit too rambunctious on occasions; a little pruning of effects would have speeded the pace, and the satire would have been more pointed if left to its own course and not swamped with farce. But let's not be churlish — such fun deserves to be encouraged.

Pick of next week's listening: Programme of Jokes (tonight at 8.45)!; Musical Quiz in Hebrew at 9.30 a.m.!; Humour in Music (Second Programme; tomorrow at 4)!; 25 years of Kibbutz Artzi (tomorrow at 7.30)!; Fundamental History (Second Programme; Monday at 8.30)!; O'Flaherty's "The Informer" (Friday at 9)!; Structure of Philology (Second Programme; Thursday at 8.30).

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 467 M.; HAIFA: 260 M.; TEL AVIV: 43.8, 31.5 & 322 M.

FIRST PROGRAMME

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow 6.30 a.m.), 7.30, 12.00, 1.30, 6.15, 8.30 and 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8.00 a.m., 2.15 & 6.30 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.30 Oriental Music. 8.45 Close Down. 10.30 a.m. Music. Will You Write (R). 11.00 Music (R). 12.03 Programme for Hospitals. 12.30 Ballet Music (R). 1.45 Break for Music (R). 3.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. "Shaked Ataqet" Programme. 4.30 Children's Hour. 5.00 Classical Request Programme: Piano Quartet (Schumann); Piano Quintet (Brahms). 7.00 Variety (R). 7.55 Programme Announcements. 7.10 Light Music (R). 7.45 Talk. 8.00 "Sonata" Programme. 8.20 Bible Reading. 8.40 Story. 9.00 Friday Night Concert: Incidental Music "Rosamunde" (Schubert); Haifa Orchestra. Conductor: Ian Hamilton Harty; Cello Concerto (Boccherini). London Symphony Orchestra. Conductor: Sir Landon Ronald. Selection: Polish Classic Symphony No. 3 (Moniuszko). Hungarian Symphony Orchestra. Conductor: Dezsoe Ernster. Metropolitan. 10.30 "Voice of Israel" (R). 11.00 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 p.m. Service and Melodies. 8.40 Israel Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Overture "Carneval" (Dvorak); "Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra" (Britten). 9.30 Musical Quiz. 11.00 Concert Hall: Serenade in C major for Strings (Tchaikowsky); Violin Concerto (Hindemith); Symphony No. 9 (Shostakovich). 12.30 Request Concerts. 1.00 Cinema & Theatre. 1.45 Classical Recordings (R). 3.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Light Music. 4.45 Music (R). 7.20 "Homeworld". 7.55 Programme Announcements. 7.10 Talk. 7.45 Covers in the Studio. 8.00 Quintet in F major. 8.30 Symphony No. 5. Bruno. 9.20 Bible Reading. 9.40 Sport. 9.45 Newsreel. 9.55 "Hamikra Vetoch". Programme. 8.30 Folk Dances (R). 10.00 Dance Music (R). 11.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

600, 225, 217, 41.9 M.

English News: 1.45 p.m., 10.15 p.m. French: 2.00 p.m.

Today: 4.00 p.m. Works by Pisano (R). 4.45 Music (R). 5.30 Programme for Youngsters. 6.30 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 4.00 p.m. Music of Our Time. 4.45 Programme Music. 5.30 Legends. 5.50 Children's Hour. 6.40 Folk Dances. 6.55 Close Down.

Kol Zion Lagola (31.3 M.): 11.15 p.m. Readings for "Shaked Ataqet". 11.30 Songs of Sorrow. 11.45 "Close Up". Tomorrow: 11.15 Music for Shaked Yarak. 11.30 "Guess Who?"

ARMY PROGRAMMES: (44.6, 215, 225 & 270 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Bible Reading. 6.45 Choirs. 7.30 This Week's Events. 7.40 Concert Symphony No. 39 (Mozart). 8.00 Soviet Festival. 8.30 Interlude. 8.35 News. 8.45 From the World of Music. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 4.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 Folk Dances. 7.00 Variety. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.35 Works by Offenbach. 8.00 "Questions & Answers," by L. Rosin. 8.45 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

VOICE OF AMERICA: Hebrew Programme 9-9.30 p.m. (13, 16, 19 & 25 M.): The Roving Microphone.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (264.57, & 25.53 M.): 7.30 p.m. News. 7.35 News Talk. 7.45 Behind All News.

Tomorrow: 7.30 News. 7.40 Parliamentary Review. 7.45 Programme Parade. 7.55 London Letter.

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CINEMA NOTES

Flops at Venice Festival

THE second half of the Venice Film Festival was much more interesting than the first. The last three days brought the premiere of new films by René Clair and Rossellini; John Ford saved the American industry; and even the prize-winner made its screen appearance.

"Jeux Interdits", the French production which took first prize, is a French production by René Clement. It deals with two little children who, before the background of the destruction and conquest of France by the Germans in 1940 — play in physical and psychological seclusion, childlike games which could only be conceived in war.

The film is far from perfect. The psychological impulses of the children seem too far-fetched but it represents, nevertheless, a spiritual achievement, and the little starlet, a six year old girl, was the revelation of the whole festival as far as acting (or: unconscious being) — was concerned.

Italian Walk-Out

At the American "Death of a Salesman" many people left the hall before the end—: there was too much dialogue for the Italians, although everybody praised Frederic March. John Ford presented a tenderly told and marvellously photographed technicolor-tale from Ireland. It was this film, and not "Jeux Interdits", which the critics, in an unofficial poll, marked as the best production. It followed a French full-length cartoon, "La Bergere et le Ramoneur", by Grimault and Sarrut, which follows the path of political and social satire.

Finally, "Les Belles de Nuit" by René Clair for which Clair himself wrote the scenario, is the story of a young composer and pianist (Gerard Philipe) who hates this time of noise and retires, so to say, into the "good old days" of the past. However, as he always finds somebody who talks about the "good old days" he retires further and further and arrives finally in prehistoric times—only to find, that the girl he loves (in the present) is the best thing he could ever win. And he starts on his way back—the dreamy way, of course.

The idea is genuine Clair, and the director filled it with many charming gags — Nevertheless, the whole makes the impression of a very superficially conceived improvisation, or a cinematic sketch.

In greater jeopardy is the reputation of Roberto Rossellini, who became with "Paisa" the innovator of a new and influential school of expression. It is quite clear that his difficulties arise from the fact that it seems necessary that his wife, Ingrid Bergman, has to be his star. In "Stromboli" it was already evident that a real synthesis between the artists and their very different styles was impossible. In his new film, "Europa 51" Rossellini has submitted to his wifes style; the director followed the actress. Ingrid Bergman will never fit Rossellini's original realism and the film reflects the artistic corruption of both artists.

The best films I saw during the Festival were the "Nous sommes tous des Assassins" by Coyette and the old French film of 1902 by Feuillade, "Fromis d'Asi" by Carl Dreyer. The Coyette movie was shown only privately as it took first prize at this year's Cannes Film Festival. It is a strong, almost unbearably forceful attack against capital punishment, dealing with three men in a death cell. Cayette is not only one of France's most powerful directors, but is also an advocate.

No less a masterwork is the book "25 Years of Cinema in Venice", edited by Antonio Petrucci— a 700 pages manifestation (including 200 pictures) about the development of the films in the last 25 years, with special references to the path-making animations which came from the Venice Film Festival and the whole "Biennale" idea. The book has been published in an Italian, English and French edition and every journalist here got it as a souvenir.

MANDO

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Public Health vs. Private Amorality

By Gerda L. Cohen

ONE is often forced into the conclusion that a little epidemic would do us a lot of good. Problems of hygiene don't make head-lines, whereas contagious diseases can give our public conscience a nasty jolt. The Ministry of Health's job of caring for community hygiene is hampered at the outset by an easy-going indifference of all the people who have not caught typhoid or dysentery, even though they patronize food-hawkers, live with an overflowing cess-pool in their back-yard and eat unwashed fruit. This type of person accounts for probably two-thirds of our population, and not many of them read *The Jerusalem Post*; but a general lazy acceptance of the *status quo* can be found among the most enlightened members of our community. Stomach disorders suffered by tourists are passed off, together with open garbage cans and fly-black dairies, as reminders that we are part of the Middle East, after all, and cannot transform dirt into cleanliness overnight. Suppose lipstick adorned the rim of a cup handed in a cafe — it rarely occurs to the outraged customer that his duty went beyond returning the cup, even to the extent of telephoning the local Sanitary Inspector and informing him that the cafe-owner would profit by an official tour of the dish-washing system. I made such a complaint, a few weeks ago, and in the investigation which followed learnt a great many unpleasant facts, both concerning the administrative weakness pitted against low standards of hygiene, and just how low those standards have actually sunk.

Conflicting Rules

The legislation upon which Israel's health services are based consists of regulations and ordinances laid down by the Mandatory Government and although the powers of our administration have widened and radically changed, no wholesale amendment of this legislation has yet occurred. The "Public Health (Rules as to food) Ordinance" of 1938 regulates food inspection and standards, and the "Trades and Industries (Regulation) Ordinance" of 1927, contains conditions of practising certain trades for which a licence is required (the recent "special conditions" for restaurants will be discussed in another article). Together, these enactments hold sway over the realm of food sanitation, until war-time emergency powers gave to "Food Control"—later, part of the Ministry of Trade and Industry—authority to issue regulations regarding the composition of food-stuffs or its adulteration, a the right to inspect all places where food is sold, stored or processed. Duplication between the two Ministries of Health and of Industry was bound to occur and has meant that in some cases conflicting rules as to the manufacture of food were issued by both authorities. The Ministry of Trade, all-powerful dispenser of essential goods, has the better of its rival: if the Ministry of Health decreed that *gefen* must contain sugar, national austerity decreed that saccharine would perforce do instead. Through hard experience, the Health Inspectors have restricted themselves to testing for bacteria only, leaving calories to the other establishment. At long last, the two authorities, together with the Ministry of Agriculture veterinary service, which also carries out examination of fish and meat, have begun to discuss the overlap.

The basement kitchen of a popular restaurant. Neither light nor air can get through the window

Legal Action

Whatever discord arose on this score has been stoned for by the partnership of Food Control and Health Inspectors in exerting pressure on insanitary dealers and cafe-owners: rather than be deprived of supplies, the guilty will attend to improvements which the warnings of the Health officials have failed to evoke. Such a procedure, it must be stressed, is "off the record", used with reluctance as a last resort, and made necessary only because legal action is drawn-out and often totally useless. When a Jerusalem inspector discovered a kiosk whose owner persisted in rinsing glasses with filthy water, his mild injunction was greeted with curses, whereupon the inspector called a policeman, to find the same welcome. After months of delay while the case was filed and brought to court (the kiosk still brazenly dispensing dirty water) a fine amounting to IL.3 was imposed, "just to encourage the others," as the Head of Food Sanitation dourly remarked. The notable difference between public hygiene in the Capital and other cities can in some measure be traced to the remarkable tolerance of Jerusalem judges with regard to these law-breakers, poor ignorant unfortunates who have never heard of a microbe and resent intrusion on their private concerns. The Tel Aviv Municipality ensured that a fortnight maximum elapses before a case of this type is dealt with, and in Haifa — whose sanitation approaches adequacy — cases are brought to court within ten days and heard by a special magistrate with power to fine up to IL. 200. Such promptitude is due to local initiative, and not until the Minister of Justice approves a system of Public Health Tribunals proposed by the Health Ministry will people realize that wilful neglect of hygiene can be branded criminal as surely as theft or Black Marketeering.

It is important to distinguish between "wilful neglect" and sheer inability to maintain cleanliness because the very notion of dirt being harmful has never swum into their ken. An inspector advises, checks after a specified time to see if his instructions were obeyed, and if repeated warnings fail, the food-dealer must be prevented from injuring his customers' health. If only it were as simple as that... Until a coroner's inquest can trace the cause of death from enteric disease to contaminated food bought in this restaurant cooked by Mr. X — those retiring merchants prosper without a disagreeable scandal.

Bun Business

Sixteen years ago, two Jerusalem brothers opened a cafe supplied with buns and cakes from their own small bakery. Business flourished, and soon the ovens were going night and day, consuming tons of flour to satisfy an ever-growing clientele: the cafe seating-area was enlarged, doubled, and orders came rolling in for their delicious pastry: they catered for grand receptions and King Abdullah's parties. Yet the bakery stayed its original garage-size, along with the fetid closet which served as kitchen to the bright spacious cafe. Mandate officials were artfully persuaded to make no fuss about the culinary arrangements, and when the new regime proved more severe, the cafe-owner approached the ex-Mayor of Jerusalem and finally the Minister of Health himself, with a tale of woe. The Sanitary Inspector was enjoined to grant the offender three months in which to clean and overhaul. Not a thing happened, so a further three months was allowed. Although the Ministry of Health had long since withdrawn its permit, the bakery continued to produce tons of thousands of cakes a week, until a Ministry of Trade threat to stop supplies brought the sorry farce to an end.

Clean Up

Thick accretions of old dough, cobwebs, soot and blackened jam were scraped from tables, walls and frigidaire up to the last minute sheltering trays of food. Washable tiles replaced a floor unfit for a stable, and neon strips cast a strong pitiless glare on corners where rats and beetles disported in the shadow. Broken doors and windows inviting flies and vermin were torn down, and — triumph of progress — a sink and toilet installed for workers whose former habits do not bear thinking on.

I went with the Chief Sanitary Inspector to view this reformed den whose proprietor loudly expatiated on the enormous sum — IL.3,000 — he had generously put into repairs; plasterers and painters stepped on the work-table next to raw dough, and the new net-covered door stood wide open attracting flies from the gutter directly outside. All smiles, the owner plied us with ice-cream in his cafe, knowing full well that his dwindling stock of flour will not be replenished without the Ministerial licence. All around, patrons were cheerfully chewing, unaware that their health represented a somewhat halting victory of public welfare over private amorality.

EDITORS NOTE: This is the first in a series of articles on Public Health.

Israel Women Gain Rights

By a Special Correspondent

A BILL regulating conditions of employment of women workers and stipulating their right to maternity leave was introduced in the Knesset in its last session.

The Bill empowers the Minister ... prohibit the engagement of women workers in particular trades or processes ... are considered to be harmful to their health. Night work (i. e. between 22.00 hrs. and 6.00 hrs.) is only allowed in special cases. These include nursing, journalism, hotel work, and dairy farming. The Minister may however permit night work in times of emergency or in cases when it is necessary to maintain essential supplies. Every woman worker who has been employed for at least six months before giving birth is entitled to 12 weeks' maternity leave of which six weeks (or less if the worker chooses) may be taken before birth and the rest after. The employer must also pay a one-time grant of IL.20 for each child born. In special cases and on the basis of doctor's recommendation the woman may be absent from work during pregnancy or for six months after the end of her maternity leave without pay but with the right to return to her job.

Maternity Leave

A woman on maternity leave may not take any other employment according to the Bill. Another provision lays down that a worker on maternity leave or on subsequent unpaid leave may not be dismissed without the permission of the Minister. Over-time work during pregnancy is prohibited and every employer must keep a register of women workers giving all the relevant facts about her.

INTERVIEW WITH WOMEN'S CORPS COMMANDER

Army Helps Build Character

POST Military Correspondent

RECENT slanderous charges against the character of women serving in the Israel armed forces was resented and stigmatized by the Chief Superintendent of the Women's Corps as an affront to Jewish womanhood and a denigration of the part women had played in the nation's rebirth. In an interview with *The POST*, Alut Mishneh Shoshanah Gershanovitz told me:

I have checked on reports of female delinquency in civilian life, according to court records, and can say that on the whole women in uniform behave better than outside. Here they have the army to give some kind of guidance and framework for their lives, whereas in their civilian surroundings they often lack any kind of social restraint.

The Chief Superintendent pointed out the inescapable need for women's service, even in peacetime. If men had to be assigned to clerical work, she explained, there would be *fewer* educated recruits left for the technical corps, and for training as officers and N.C.O.'s.

"We choose our girls according to the kind of service they can carry out and then train them," she explained. "Their training for office routine, signals, or hospital duties, — for anything except nursing — must be short, since their total service in the Army, including reserve duty, is less than that served by a man, especially as mothers cannot be recalled for reserve service."

ALUF GERSHANOVITCH

Restraining Influence

On the whole the girls called up for army service have a higher average educational level than the boys, Alut Mishneh Gershanovitz admitted, but nevertheless she opposed segregation. The presence of women in the dining-hall or the office, she claimed, has a restraining influence on the boys. They behave better in the presence of the girls, and generally mind their language, whereas there is little fear of the influence working in the opposite direction. "A woman naturally protects herself from unwanted company by being more reserved," was her answer to an unspoken question.

If a man acts in a boorish way he can be charged and a few soldiers are now serving sentences of up to a year's detention on such charges of unbecoming behaviour.

"On the other hand," the Women's Corps Commander claimed with a smile, "the frequent marriages inside the army are a proof that their cooperation teaches men to respect the girls."

Good School

Answering my questions about the alleged slackness of Army morals, the Alut Mishneh emphasized that girls tend to bring their civilian morals, whatever they might be, with them into the army. A girl with moral principles has no more to fear the army than if she would work in a civilian office. On the other hand girls who have been too sequestered at home often tend to run wild when parental influence weakens, whether from their joining the army or from any cause, as a reaction against their former dependence. I can remember "good" girls from the Old City of Jerusalem running off the rails the moment they ceased to be closely watched," she recalled.

Dealing with the problem of 'social cases', the Chief Superintendent explained that where the police report that a recruit is of bad repute she is closely watched, and, if she misbehaves, is dismissed from the service. "On the other hand, we have had young girls who were forced by unscrupulous men to lead a dishonest life, but who have asked their superiors here to help them reform. Given this protection from their former persecutors, they become good citizens.

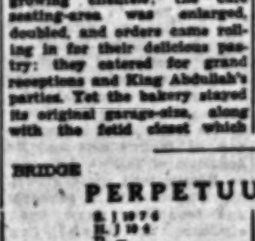
Above all, she thinks, the army is a good school for women citizens, it helps them to become self-reliant, capable of dealing with problems as they arise, and, in many cases, it teaches them a trade. The army is now considering plans for extending the training system, so that women can fulfil even more responsible posts in the country's defence system.

TWIN MATES

Originals in The POST by Yigael Gershoni

BRIDGE — BY JERUSALEMITE

PERPETUUM MOBILE



The above deal cropped up in one of the local clubs. The North-South partnership had but a slight edge over their opponents in high cards — they counted 21 points, whilst East-West had 19. But the four tens pulled their full weight, and West was so keen to preserve his own high cards that he was end-played from the beginning to the end.

The bidding was —

West	North	East	South
1D	—	1NT	Db
—	2C	—	2NT
—	—	—	

West played the diamond five, South won the seven and returned the eight, discarding two clubs from dummy. West switched to a low club; East put up the king, South made the ace and put unhappy West again into the lead with a club return. West thereupon tried a spade; East gave the queen, South made his ace and shot back a spade to West's king.

Now West got panicky. He could still have set the game by leading a diamond; but he was so impressed by dummy's established tricks that he quickly switched to hearts, hoping in vain to find his partner with the ace.

This was the end. South captured East's queen and played another heart, forcing at last a sure entry into dummy.

The funny part of it is that five out of the nine tricks were taken by dummy's "worthless" hand!

A most regrettable error occurred in last Friday's Bridge Corner — last day of entry for the solution of the holiday problem should have been October 12, and not October 5. Wishing to give all our readers the same fair chance we herewith extend the closing date by an additional week up to October 19.

What You Can Serve at Tea Time

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

I had a letter the other day, asking me to make some suggestions for things to serve at tea-time when a guest pops in. Naturally, a guest would never expect cake without a gilt-edged invitation to accompany it, so that the hostess can save that egg or two for such an occasion. But between you and me, there are a lot of things to serve at tea that are far more interesting than rich cake, and if you think not, try to be Pollyannish about it anyway.

What, for instance, is nicer than cinnamon toast? You can get it ready in a minute either on the toaster (if the electric company permits) or on your shining *petecia* kerosene burner. Just mix up a little sugar and cinnamon and mash it up with margarine. Spread on the toast when hot. Serve warm: it's a delight.

As for me, whenever you invite me you can skip the cake: I just love cottage cheese with mustard or caraway, or cottage cheese covered with marmalade either on toast or white bread. And if it's rye you have, just mix me a little cottage cheese with parsley or red pepper.

But if baking you must have, why not go in for the yeast kind of cake, or plain cookies? Here's a British war-time recipe for biscuits which are tastiest made the day you serve them: one of the most austere baking recipes I know of:

Greencraft Biscuits

Use a quarter kilo of flour, 2 tbsps. fat and a pinch of salt. Rub the fat into the flour sieved with the salt, and mix into a smooth paste with milk. Beat the paste now for five or ten minutes with a rolling pin. This beating is most important. Then let it stand for half an hour. Break it up into irregular pieces, and roll them out as thinly as you can. Prick them all over very well with a fork, and bake in a quick oven. Very good indeed. Want to make it better yet? Sprinkle in a bit of sugar or brush with a bit of jam. But not really necessary.

Cheesecake

1½ cups cottage cheese, 2 tbsps. flour, 2 tbsps. thick lebenia, 2 eggs, separated, 1 lemon, juice and grated rind, 2/3 cup sugar, 1 or 2 tbsps. melted margarine, ¼ tsp. vanilla, 1/2 cup raisins and nuts (both optional).

Line a pie plate with cookie dough. Rub cheese through colander, add pinch of salt, the flour and lebenia and mix well. Separate the eggs. Beat yolks lightly, add sugar and butter and lemon and mix with the cheese. Add fruit and nuts, vanilla and the beaten whites last. Place mixture on dough and bake one hour in a moderate oven. Just to make sure — if you use a wonder pot — that the cheese won't flow over and you won't be able to get it out of the vessel, make the dough come up to a good height over the filling and bend the edge over a bit to make a rim around the cheese mixture.

Austerity Cake

2 to 4 tbsps. margarine, 1 cup sugar, 1 egg or egg powder, 2/3 cup water or milk, 2 cups flour, 3 tsps. baking powder, 1/2 tsp. vanilla or grated rind of 1/2 lemon.

Mash the butter, add the sugar gradually, then the egg, and beat well. Add the water alternately with the flour and baking powder sifted three times. Beat all together thoroughly and bake in a moderate oven. Despite its low cost, I assure you that this is a very nice cake.

Cheap Cocoa Cake

You'll have to pinch some of the baby's cocoa ration for this one, but the cake will also be good for the little angel, so don't let that stop you.

1 egg or egg powder, 2 tbsps. fat, 2 tbsps. cocoa, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup lebenia, 1 tsp. soda, 1/2 tsp. baking powder, 2 cups flour, scant.

Mash fat and cream it with the sugar. Add cocoa and mix. Add the egg and add flour mixed with baking powder, alternately, with the lebenia mixed with the soda. Bake in a moderate oven.

Peanut Icebox Cookies

This recipe really calls for two and a half packages of margarine but you can also compromise for one packet. It also says you need two cups of sugar, but I use one and a pinch of salt. I also ignore the request for three fresh eggs, and use the powder instead, and what's more, I get a wonderful and very big batch of cookies with all this disobedience. Here's my version:

1 package margarine (or more), 1 tbsp. cinnamon (or less), 2 tsps. soda (no alteration), 1 cup sugar (or more), 3 eggs, (powdered or fresh), 5 cups flour (or less), Peanuts (all you want).

Stir margarine and sugar well, add eggs, roasted shelled peanuts (say anything from 150 to 250 grams shelled), sifted, the flour, soda and cinnamon, mixed. Roll 2 inches thick. If you use too little fat you may be forced to add just a little water or lebenia. Place in icebox until firm. Cut in thin slices crosswise and bake in a moderate oven until crisp.

Pin Wheel Cookies

1/2 cup margarine, 1/2 cup sugar, 1 egg yolk or powder, 2 tbsps. milk, 1 1/2 cups flour, 1 1/2 tsps. baking powder, 1/2 tsp. vanilla, 1/2 chocolate bar, melted, or cocoa.

Cream margarine, add sugar gradually, then egg yolk: beat well. Sift flour, baking powder, pinch of salt, add to mixture with milk and vanilla. Mix well. Divide dough in half, to one part add chocolate or cocoa dissolved in hot water and cooled. Spread or pat each, same size, into oblong thin sheet or inverted bottom of greased and floured shallow pan. Place in refrigerator to harden. Place chocolate dough over white dough. Roll tightly, as for jelly roll. Put in refrigerator until firm. Slice thin, lay cut side down in buttered pans. Bake in moderate oven for about ten minutes.

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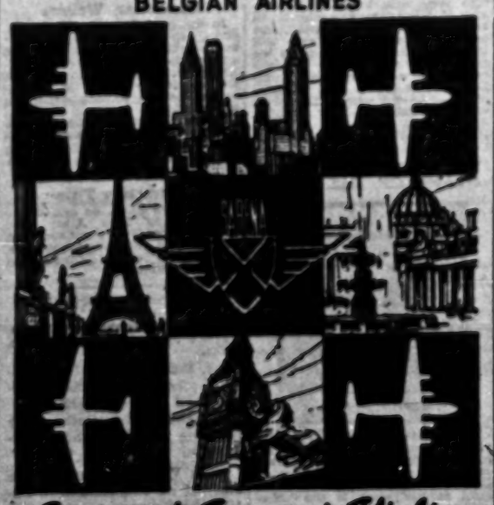
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China in Transition

By ANDREW BOYD

REVOLUTION IN CHINA. By C.P. Fitzgerald. Cresset Press. London. 200 pp. 16/-.

Amongst the many books which have been written about the new China, Mr. Fitzgerald's "Revolution in China" ranks high in importance. A recognized authority on Chinese history, the author lived in the country during the civil war and was in Peking at the time of the city's capture by the Communists.

This combination of the long-term with the close-up view has led him to believe that the revolution, far from radically changing the country and its people, is in many ways a reversion to the imperial type of Government which China had known for centuries. In his own words, "...the Empire was also totalitarian, though the word was not then coined. It was absolute, and so is communism; it was hierarchic, ruling through a chosen group of specially trained men, the Confucian 'Mandarin'. So is communism, ruling by its party, who are brought up on Marx and form a class apart. The Empire had its doctrine, its total explanation of philosophy, politics, and economics: the teaching of Confucius. So has communism..."

The old Chinese Empire also relied for its support on two classes — the intelligentsia and the rural population — just as the new Government does. In basing its power partly on the peasants Mao Tse-tung has deviated from the Soviet path, but for the time being at any rate it suits both parties to play this difference down.

Soviet Policy

The most interesting part of Mr. Fitzgerald's book is that in which he analyses Russo-Chinese relations during the civil war. On the whole his reasoning is sound, but he gives the impression that Soviet policy evolved with each turn of events and that at the end of the world war the Russians were equally prepared to support either Chiang or Mao; he does not, however, advance any very convincing evidence to support this somewhat unlikely theory beyond the fact that the Russians allowed the Kuomintang to appropriate much of the stock of certain Manchurian industries instead of handing it over to the Communists. But in this respect favours were granted fairly equally to both sides, and it seems more probable that the Soviet Union wished to give all possible covert support to the Chinese Communists while not outwardly breaking the terms of the treaty which they signed with Chiang Kai Shek early in 1946.

Isolationist Trends

With regard to China's future in world affairs, Mr. Fitzgerald is not optimistic. He foresees the continued division of the world into a Russo-Chinese and a "Western" bloc, and considers that "In a few years' time such Western visitors as can enter China may well be reminded... of the... late Ming period, when the rare stranger was an object of mingled suspicion and curiosity, a passing entertainment for the court, but not a person who should be allowed any contact with the people."

In other words, whether we like it or not, the new Chinese dictatorship with all that it involves in the way of internal repression, militarism, expansionist foreign policies and isolation from the outside world, appears likely to remain in power a long time to come.

V. FRIESLAND: ETCHING
From the current exhibition of contemporary Dutch graphic art at the Bezalel Museum, Jerusalem.

WORLD CITIZENSHIP

TEACHING FOR INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING. By C.F. Strong. H.M. Stationery Office, London. 96 pp. 1/6.

In spite of many and often grievous setbacks few people today would deny that the world is slowly but surely becoming more internationally minded. It is all the more curious that so little has been done to prepare children to take an active part in spreading the gospel of world citizenship through education in schools and universities. Some modest attempts to consider this problem were made by private individuals — notably in France, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States — during the inter-war years, but little real progress resulted from them. This present report, though prepared by Dr. Strong, is the result of the deliberations of a team of some 40 British educationalists and is published under the auspices of the British Ministry of Education.

Briefly, the report is an attempt to give guidance to those engaged in educating and training young people to help them "to take an active part in the creation of a world society." The forms which such help can take are many and varied, ranging from the formal teaching of such subjects as history, geography, languages and science from an international point of view to foreign visits and exchanges and pen-friendships between school-children and young workers of different countries.

Educating Teachers

The committee makes the point that before the children can be educated in this way the teachers themselves must be so educated, and it urges that "the claims of education for international understanding in the training departments and colleges should not be interpreted as... just another good cause seeking help where it may be found but a vital matter which, in the light of the world situation today, no course of teachers' training, if it is to be considered adequate, can ignore."

Some space is given to considering the place of "visual and aural aids," mainly broadcasting, and films, in education for world citizenship. Unfortunately, however, only what one may call the positive side of this question is dealt with, though the negative one is of equal importance and interest. How, for instance, should one combat the impression which is gained from the worst commercial films that most Americans are tough thugs, most Frenchmen amorous fools, most Englishmen snobbish boneheads and most foreigners — that is, people of other nationalities from that of the film makers — villains?

Moreover, the teaching of international relations need not be regarded as a pill to be taken disguised by history lessons, pen-friend schemes or any other sugar-coating, provided that the children concerned have reached, say fifteen or over. "Current affairs" can be the high-light of the school week, and an ounce of enthusiasm in the teacher of this fascinating subject is worth several pounds of calculated and careful indirect approaches. A.R.

TWO MASTERS OF HEBREW PROSE

By DOV VARDI

AD KENAH (Thus Now). By Sh. Y. Agnon. Collected Edition. Vol. III. Schocken Tel Aviv. 295 pp.
BEFLUGHIM BEYHARIM (Edmund Stones); By H. Hazaz. Dvir Tel Aviv. 288 pp.

It is no small comfort at a time when some of our young novelists are foundering, to sail upon the broad rivers of Agnon and Hazaz. In their company one has the same feeling as the generation before us must have had when they turned to Mendele and Brenner, of whom both Agnon and Hazaz are literary descendants.

Is there any justification to our joining the two, or are they two antipodes, two rivers tumbling in opposite directions off the towering watershed of Hebraic existence? Divorced as they may seem to be by the realism—almost—naturalism of the one as against the realism-mysticism of the other, by architectural, epic harmony in contrast with uncontrolled excess, they are still at the deepest analysis more the nearer than the remote, and returning to our figure, more like two great rivers rushing down the same half of the Himalayas and after watering two great basins finding themselves joined in a single sub-continent.

Common Sources

So, joined they are, not unequal either in stature or artistry, and close because of their common sources and their search into the soul and body of their people. Neither of them has come up to the present, neither of them has been able to wrestle with the imminent, innermost problems of today as do our young novelists, which may account for their stress. After "Only Yesterday", Agnon has come as far forward as "Until Now", and he takes his time promising half a dozen and more novels on the way. As for Hazaz, he has become enchanted by our Yemenite brethren and only the grand-daughter, Romaya, reaches into that part of present reality called the "kibbutz".

The Yemenite Spell

Hazaz "escaped" to Yemen to recover that wholeness and timelessness which he lost when the East European Jewish reality was swept away by the October Revolution, something which Agnon does on the mystical plane in "Edo and Einan," when he introduces the motif of the lost tribe of Dan. But it is from the same East European Jewish substance that they both began to draw their material, Hazaz from the half-Russian, half-Jewish village of Sidorovitchi, Agnon from the Galician town of Butchev with its Hasidic traditions, and "15,000 Jews of whom I knew 27,000," as he is quoted to have said. Both made Western Europe a station in their autobiography: Agnon in Berlin and Leipzig; Hazaz in Paris. In consequence, the gallery of personages which each has created, Hazaz in particular, has been so extensive, they bear comparison by sheer numbers with the works of the great world novelists. Both, today, are at the height of their creative powers, Agnon, the surer of the two.

Agnon

Hazaz

In the selection of Hazaz made for the Dvir Popular Series, we have a fairly representative collection that can serve as a cross-section of his work, except for the absence of examples from the Yemenite epoch — incidentally, the only section of his work in which Hazaz achieved the completeness of a full length novel. One can discover in the seven stories included some of the motives and problems reflected in his writing, his strong points as well as his failings. Thus, if one wants to read Hazaz, the master of dialogue, one should turn to "Rachamim". No writer as yet has so succeeded in imitating and fashioning a living, spoken Israel dialect, whether it be Hebrew-German, Kurdish-Hebrew or Arabic-Hebrew, in which the individual character of the speaker is so brilliantly expressed. Were Hazaz to minimise his descriptions and rely upon the power of his dialogue, there is no doubt he would improve his quality.

The same story poses the problem of the psychological differentiation between the various sections of our people. Menahem, like Haiuta, is tall, thin, wiry, sour, a bachelor, while Rachamin, the Kurd, is short, stout, satisfied with himself, his two wives and his offspring. Why are Hazaz's halutzim intellectual dorelicts? Part of the answer is to be found in the controversial story "Sermons": "I oppose Jewish history... We have a particular psychology, important, fantastic, and if one may say so, nocturnal, different from every people, from every creature... We love afflictions..."

Culinary Associations

"Early Generations" is the longest story in the volume, and here is Hazaz the master portraitist, exaggeratingly-super-realistic to the point of obsession. He is so intoxicated by the luscious associations of words that the reader is overbombarded. He will not speak of flame without adding spark, cannot refer to a tailor without calling up the shoemaker, and if he could, would join every artisan in the lexicon. And when it comes to dishes of food, this novel of Reb Sunderei is the apotheosis of gourmandism. Hazaz pens a culinary essay which is a monument to our dreams of russel-f'laich and kniches and kreplech, — more savorous than Lamb's single roast pig. Reb Sunderei prefers the flesh-pots of Otchertanya to the fruit-soup of Eretz-Israel and after 57 years of gluttony prays, "If only one more year to enjoy the world."

In "Burning Fire" we have part of a cycle on chalutzim, and here are the grandsons answering the call to Redemption and stealing borders on the way to the Land.

Modern Classic

Agnon's "Until Now" contains a novel by that name and nine other stories. Where Hazaz makes things very clear, Agnon leaves us wondering why. Sometimes we are not certain whether he really means it all. Then it is that we feel ourselves in the webs of a master mystifier.

The background of the title story is Germany during World War One and as a picture of the rear,—bereavement, homelessness, the falsehood of war (the arm manufacturer whose daughter-in-law organizes hospitals for the maimed) it is overwhelmingly real. But in this undeniable reality we are turning circles with the narrator, living with him in a suspended state, rootless, always following him somewhere and ending up otherwise.

At every turn there are new acquaintances, repetitions of old ones, and so gradually, as in a subtle symphonic poem, all the themes and undertones emerge. It is always "I met a man", and "I hadn't left him for long when I met..."

Dogs, cigarettes, trains, the telephone, blood—these are the magic symbols, and between them is such superb writing, such genius that Agnon remains established as the unchallenged classic of modern Hebrew prose. With him we sense the timeless, and everything sweeps on like the shadow of a giant bird, with the bird in eternal pursuit.

More About Stalin

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF STALIN. By Louis Fischer. Harper. New York. 573 pp. $5.50.

The title of this volume might lead the reader to expect a sensational forecast of violent death for the Soviet dictator. What Louis Fischer has written is a vivid, well documented, quite objective close-up of 72-year-old Joseph Stalin's career and a logical discussion of the Kremlin succession. The author has drawn to good effect on his fourteen years in the U.S.S.R. and his intimate acquaintance with many Soviet leaders.

The specialist in Soviet affairs will not find here a great deal of new material. The value of the book lies rather in its painstaking interpretation of Stalin's acts and its appraisal of Stalin's influence on Russian and world affairs. Mr. Fischer tells a colourful and sanguinary story, truth stranger than a shilling shocker.

Is Stalin a benign, pipe-smoking Uncle Joe or a political superman? In the public mind these misconceptions have been further confused by reports that Stalin is a helpless prisoner of his own Politburo. The man Mr. Fischer portrays is "a primitive who despises weaklings." Cynical, highly intelligent, a genius at organization and manipulation, the ruthless Georgian often knows fear, suffers from an inferiority complex and is capable of vast blunders. What he has created in Russia is "modern superfeudalism, the Middle Ages with tractors and electronics."

Stalin's entrenchment in "power unknown in history" is built on four simple rules: "any method is justified if it helps achieve the desired end; men must be discarded when no longer useful; alliances are made to be broken; ideas have no existence unless chained to power." We see the rules applied in the lethal feud with Trotsky, at Teheran and Yalta. "Stalin never gambles." Friendship has not hampered his use of the second rule. Karakhan and Yenukidze "belonged to Stalin's favoured Caucasian company." They had many gay times together in the Kremlin. Later, Stalin had them shot. For that matter, he did not hesitate to have an estimated 30,000 of his army officers shot during the purges of the Thirties.

Stalin's judgment, as the author well demonstrates, is not infallible. "He promised Hitler to be good, and was good, and nothing probably could have surprised and irked him more than the reward: a hammer blow on the head." Mr. Fischer conveys the impression that Stalin will never deliberately set off a major war unless he is certain he can win. That is of scant comfort to a Western world which is building military power in the effort to persuade the Soviet leader that a victory would, at best, be uncertain. But, after all, Stalin has miscalculated in the past and might do so again.

HENRY C. WOLFE

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Underworld in Action

MURDER, INC. By B. Turkus and S. Feder. Gollancz. London. 320pp. 16/-.

The great publicity given to the Kefauver report and Wilson's "My Six Convicts" was likely to mislead foreign readers into assuming that the incidence of crime and corruption in America is much greater than it really is, as compared with the criminal statistics of other civilised countries. But without losing one's sense of proportion, it must be admitted that the revelations in the book under review are disturbing.

The authors show how to this very day there is buying and selling of every illegal commodity, from gambling to prostitution, from burglary to murder, from office to protection by political leaders. We find that the rackets which began with political graft in the big cities and continued with ever-increasing momentum in the prohibition era, are today flourishing more than ever in spite of being fully exposed and many of the former leaders executed as long as ten years ago.

Mr. Turkus was prosecuter under O'Dwyer in the famous gangster trials of 1940. He prides himself on having brought to the electric chair seven of the big bosses, and he believes that the scant publicity received and the lack of proper following-up of his discovery is due to the fact that at that time France had just fallen and not long after, America entered the war. His book tells the full story of these 12-year-old crimes and even far earlier ones, by retracing the life of the most notorious criminals. But he makes a point of constantly showing up newer crimes, and of ascertaining that what he discovered then has been going on since, unabated, and is going on at the moment.

Efficient Organization

This truly amazing discovery is that gangsterism in all its ramifications has for 20 years been carefully and efficiently organized on a nation-wide basis in the following way. Each local boss—there are eight great leaders in the different great cities who rule several states at the same time—is absolute supreme in his district. But they form a co-operative and stand by each other. No small racketeer is allowed any longer to work on his own. Rebellions are promptly punished by death — and indeed most of the thousands of murders committed by "Murder, Inc.", of which hundreds have remained mysteries, are acts of discipline, punishment, or prevention. An associate is "taken" when he is suspected of a tendency to "sing." Translated into English, he is killed before he can betray his friends.

Politicians' Part

What amazes in this as in other honest and informative books on the subject is the casual way in which political graft as the mainspring of the gangsters' security is regarded. True, Mr. Turkus points to strange facts of — shall we say negligence in regard to his former chief O'Dwyer; he also prints an appendix showing that his most famous witness, that Twist Reles who "fell" out of a window before being brought to court, after having for weeks related all the secrets of "Murder, Inc." — that this manifold murderer and crook was arrested and charged 42 times for 6 murders, 7 assaults, countless burglaries and other crimes—and was convicted six times in all, for — juvenile delinquency, for being disorderly, and for petty larceny. Significant though this is, Mr. Turkus seems to take it pretty philosophically. What he is most concerned with is the tactics of the criminals, their amazingly efficient organization.

It is noteworthy that nine of ten names, both among the bosses and the "executives," are distinctly Jewish — a distressing fact even if some of them are only *noms de guerre*.

PAULA ARNOLD

Zola Anniversary

Fifty years ago, on September 29, Emile Zola died in Paris. His works, especially the Rougon-Macquart cycle, are still in great demand, though not by the younger generation. According to the publishers, 50,000 copies of the popular edition of Zola's works are sold every year.

The date was marked by functions at the Pantheon, where Zola is buried next to Victor Hugo, public meetings, and a great exhibition at the National Library. In Russia, too, the anniversary was celebrated, and it was announced that Zola's works are translated into 14 of the languages of the Soviet Union.

Honourable Mention

"Science and Aesthetic Judgment: A Study in Taine's Critical Method." By Dr. Sh. J. Kahn. Lecturer at the Hebrew University, received honourable mention in the last M.A.—Oxford Price Contest. The book will be published shortly in 1953 by Routledge and Kegan Paul and Columbia University Press.

"Iton" Journal

"Iton" ("Light"), a monthly periodical for political and social problems, published by the "Iton" Association, Jerusalem. (Founder: J. L. Magnes) is now edited by Mr. M. Rosenfeld who succeeds Mr. Y. Halevi ("Bab Sinyanim").

Life and Letters

Americana

A rare collection of recorded classical Burmese music has been presented to the Library of Congress on behalf of the Burma-America Institute in Rangoon.

Edna Ferber's new novel 'Giant' (Doubleday $3.95) is described by one reviewer as "immensely superior to her last novel, 'Great Son', probably her best since 'Cimarron', and by another as "the most gargantuan hunk of monstrous, ill-informed, hokum-laden hocus-pocus ever turned out about Texas".

"Saints for Now", an anthology edited by Clare Booth Luce, will be published by Sheed and Wards in the autumn. Contributors include, according to the Saturday Review, Whittaker Chambers on St. Benedict, Paul Gallico on St. Francis of Assisi, Rebecca West on St. Augustine, and Evelyn Waugh on St. Helena.

"Promised Land", by Joan Lowell, (Duell, Sloan and Pearce, $3.50) is not, by the grace of God, another book about Israel but an adventure story of farming in the jungle.

Ceylon University

Last Monday, 326 undergraduates of Ceylon University moved into their new home at Peradeniya, 68 miles from Colombo. When all buildings are completed, the university of Ceylon will have an increase to 2,000. Described as the most beautiful setting in the world, the new University stands in 250 acres (about 1,250 dunams) of grounds and woods. The plans were designed by Sir Patrick Abercrombie and Mr. Clifford Holliday and were executed by a Ceylonese architect.

Scientist's Centenary

England is celebrating the centenary of the birth of one of its greatest scientists, William Ramsay (1852-1916). He opened a new chapter in physical chemistry with his discovery of a new class of gases, all inert and consisting of single uncombined atoms. The best known of these gases are helium and neon.

Planck Medal

Professor P.A.M. Dirac, the Cambridge mathematician, was awarded the Max Planck medal by the Association of German Physics Institutes and the Planck Foundation. The first two holders of the medal which is held for one year, were Planck himself and Albert Einstein.

"News in Brief"

The English aversion to attention was well illustrated in the London "Times" of October 1. There we find, relegated to "the other" two-and-a-half lines with the following news item:

EDITOR OF "THE TIMES"

Mr. W. F. Casey retired last night from the Editorship of The Times. Mr. William Haley takes up the Editorship today.

Hungarian Writers

In the coming year, 325 novels, plays, short stories and other works will be written by 171 writers, the Hungarian News Bulletin reports. Novels number 126 and poetry volume 21. These figures do not include writers in the provinces.

"World Literary Review", a new monthly journal, published by the Federation of Hungarian Writers, will print articles on foreign literature and criticism.

Attractive Title

One of the books on agriculture published by Lord Astor (who died last week) in collaboration with Mr. E. Rodwell Brownrigg, is entitled "Mixed Farming and Muddled Thinking."

LOST ILLUSIONS

THE WAY TO GLORY. By J.D. Scott. Eyre & Spottiswoode. London. 288 pp. 12/6.

Mr. Scott is of the dry, sensible school of English novelists, well equipped technically, penetrating, who clothe their meaning with wit and sensitiveness.

"The Way to Glory" is the story of an Englishman in Paris, who discovers a latent sensuality in himself which he had never suspected. Ironically, it is through his indiscretion that his marriage is reconciled and his own indecisions are ironed out. The novel ends on a note of hopefulness, with the hero, stripped of illusions, yet better equipped to take decisions.

A sharp, polished novel.

E.R.

Chess

Friday, October 10

PROBLEM No. 499
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post
by V.A. Wolf, Haifa.

Mate in Four

END-GAME No. 1

White to play and win.

Above White position appeared on Friday, September 26 was inadvertently omitted and should not be included in the series of regular problems.

CHESS TITLE AWARDS

The following are those titles have been awarded to outstanding masters of the game:
International Grandmaster: Euwe (Holland), Keres (Estonia), Reshevsky (U.S.A.), Smyslov (U.S.S.R.), Vidmar (Yugoslavia).
International Masters: Pirc (Yugoslavia), Pomar (Spain), Szabo (Hungary), Unzicker (Germany), Najdorf (Argentina), Fine (U.S.A.), Gligoric (Yugoslavia), Stahlberg (Sweden), Foltys (Czechoslovakia), Boleslavsky (U.S.S.R.), Trifunovic (Yugoslavia), Golombek (England), Barcza (Hungary), Szabo (Hungary), Stein (U.S.S.R.), Lundin (U.S.A.), and seven others.

In a small village of Fife (the International Chess Federation), it was decided that Buenos Aires will organize the next Olympiad of the game in 1954, instead of Moscow as was originally planned. The Olympiad in Helsinki in 1952, was the first Chess Olympiad to be held.

STAMP OF THE WEEK

In the lofty cathedrals and tiny village churches of Britain one man's music is heard more often than any other. The man is George Frederic Handel and his most famous work is the "Messiah."

Today, some 250 years after his blindness and death, Handel is honoured by Barbara Greenberg on this stamp — one of a set in memory of famous composers. Handel was born a German, but became British and spent the most important time of his life in England.

This stamp is printed on paper watermarked Crown CA and perforated 13½ by 12. Set of three costs 1/6, in London.

LONDON EXPRESS SERVICE

THE PALESTINE CENTRAL TRADE INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED
ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1951

1950 IL.		Authorized Issued and fully paid IL.	IL.	IL.
	CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
	Share Capital			
	130,000 Ordinary "A" Shares	130,000	130,000	
	130,000 Ordinary "B" Shares	130,000	130,000	
	290,000 Ordinary "C" Shares	290,000	170,709	
	500,000 5% Cumulative Participating Preference Shares Class "A"	500,000	225,000	
743,709		1,040,000	743,709	
743,709		1,040,000	743,709	
—	Share Application Money		69,569	
	Reserve for Allotment of			
96	Bonus Shares (Balance)		96	
100,000	General Reserve		100,000	
623	Profit and Loss Account		1,372	
843,688				909,504
	BANK LOANS			
	Secured by:—			
	1) A Fixed Charge amounting to IL.250,000			
—	2) Floating Charges			
644,794	amounting to IL.750,000			2,169,677
	CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS			
	Subsidiary Companies —			
202,659	Current Accounts		99,446	
104,088	Promissory Notes Payable		—	
515,235	Trade Accounts		1,134,969	
305,615	Sundry Creditors and Provisions		706,753	
19,690	Proposed Dividends		19,690	
1,310,688				2,004,849
2,797,839				IL.4,144,029

1950 IL.		IL.	IL.	IL.
	FIXED ASSETS			
	Land and Buildings, at cost (of which Land amounting to IL.63,424 is registered in the name of			
101,068	a Subsidiary Company)	101,039		
	Buildings and Development Expenses on Leased			
63,968	Land, at cost	64,836		
165,021		165,875		
15,000	Less/— Depreciation on Buildings	15,000		
150,021			150,875	
1	Furniture and Fittings, nominal value		1	
150,022				150,876
	INVESTMENTS AND LOANS			
	Subsidiary Companies			
13,822	Shares, at par	6,822		
	Loans and Current Accounts			
62,967		39,308		
76,789			45,930	
	Shares and Securities, at cost (of which IL.594,904 are registered in the name of A.P.B. Nominees Limited and deposited with Bank (see Bank			
714,570	Loans)		707,843	
—	Bonus Shares, at par		34,500	
32,000	Loans		34,432	
843,821				922,604
	CURRENT ASSETS			
690,594	Loans		905,911	
	Stock of Goods, at cost, as certified by the Manager			
104,911			304,827	
	Payments on account of			
371,570	Goods		1,312,580	
602,804	Debtors and Debit Balances		851,343	
46,471	Cash on hand and at Banks		137,184	
1,706,655				3,991,845
2,707,508				IL.4,144,029

G. GURVITZ, Director — A. NETANEL, Director

NOTES
1. The balances in U.S.A. Dollars included in the above Balance Sheet were converted at the official rate of 12.80 to IL.1.
2. The Company has issued Promissory Notes amounting to $3,677,734.00 in connection with agreements for Goods Purchases of which Goods amounting to $2,851,562.00 have arrived and been transferred to a third party, for which suitable undertakings have been received.
3. There are the following Contingent Liabilities:—

Unpaid Capital on Shares	IL.144,640
Guarantees given	IL. 3,200